

## BALOONS MUST NOW CLOSE ON SUNDAY

District Attorney Roberts has sent letter to the various saloons of the city asking them heretoafter to close their places of business on Sunday. It seems that parties have made complaint to the district attorney that the saloons keeping open on Sunday, and he is only acting in accordance with the law on the subject. The following is a copy of the letter that has been sent to the various saloon keepers:

# Nash Hdw. Co.

Grand Rapids, Wis.

and the locals won the contest with a total of eight pins. The score for the locals was 2,540 and that of the outsider team 2,532, a difference of eight pins. Those that made up the local team were Messrs. Potter, Little, Bissig and Perrodin. Legal blanks for sale at this office.



DRUMB &amp; SUTOR, Publishers

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, January 18, 1917

## STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The stockholders of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper company held their annual meeting at the offices of the company on Wednesday afternoon and there was a large turnout and a good meeting.

The reports read showed that the past year was a most profitable one for the company, and the stockholders were well satisfied with the showing of the company during the past year. All of the old directors of the company were re-elected for the coming year.

Town order books for sale at this office.

## CONTRACT LET FOR CEMENT

The contract for 15,000 barrels of cement for road work was let to the Nash Hardware Co. on Tuesday by the Wood County Bridge and Road committee. The price at which the contract was let was \$2.15 1/2 per barrel, this price to hold during the year. There were five bidders, but the price of the Nash company was the lowest.

The committee consists of Geo. W. Brown of Pittsville, James Chapman of Cameron and Louis Schrouder of this city, while Louis Amundson is highway commissioner.

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## HUNTER BAGS SIX BIG WOLVES

A Description of the Hunt As It Is Conducted by the Hunter and Dogs

Pittsville Record: Wm. Peaslee came up from Des Moines Saturday last with the carcasses of three wolves, all full grown, which were exhibited to an interested public for a few hours. The animals had been allowed to freeze with their legs extended and a picture was taken of their standing. At each end was a hunter, Mr. Peaslee and his aide, and the two dogs that helped capture the beasts.

Besides the three Mr. Peaslee had three more at home which he had just killed. The scalps are taken off that proof of the capture might be made to the county clerk, and as the Wood county bounty amounts to \$20 for each wolf, the hunter is well paid for his efforts. Besides the \$120 paid in bounties the price of the wolf is worth more this year than in former years, from \$5 to \$9, ranging up to \$40 to the trophies of the hunter.

Mr. Peaslee has three dogs which he uses in the hunting of wolves. One of these is a powerful and ugly fellow with half bloodhound and half greyhound. The other two are smaller. In fact they do not look like fighting dogs at all, so covering and timid they appear. But when the moment comes and the blood of the wolf is in the air, the pair of them are worth the bounty of the six wolves. This pair of females has done the greater bulk of hunting for Mr. Peaslee this fall, the big fellow having been indisposed the greater part of the time.

Perhaps at this time a tale of the chase and how the wolf is captured might be of interest to many readers of the Record. We will start the hunter out with the morning with a small dog, a foxhound, and a pair of them are worth the bounty of the six wolves. This pair of females has done the greater bulk of hunting for Mr. Peaslee this fall, the big fellow having been indisposed the greater part of the time.

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You may have noticed that the man with dirty teeth doesn't keep his mouth shut any more than other men.

A woman always has a perfectly good reason for marrying a man until after she has married him.

If the price continues to increase, the women may wear egg and potatoes on their hats next spring.

## LETTER FROM IDAHO BY THERON LYON

St. Marie's, Idaho, 1-5-17.

Possibly you may have thought us dead or something, but we are all alive and fairly well, but have had a very cold and stormy December, something like a hit this nearly 10 years ago, our winters have not commenced until about January first and let up about February.

At the first we had a snow fall of two feet and quite a lot of zero weather, but on the 2nd, along came one of the "Chinook winds" coming from the west which has melted most of the snow here in the valley, but probably has made more snow in the mountains, where a depth of 20 feet is not uncommon. In the mountains is where the best white pine lumber grows, and of course do no logging there, except between the months of June and November.

Near the rivers in the foot-hills, they often keep the camps going all winter. Lumbering is the main thing here and the best of the white pine has been built St. Marie's up from a small village of 400 or 500 people six years ago, to a nice little city of about 2,000, and of course do no logging there, except between the months of June and November.

The Milwaukee railroad's main line passes thru here. From the work they have been doing here this last summer, it was their intention to build a new division point in the near future. They now must have at least eight miles of side-track work. They have a large amount of logs and are shipping them doing nothing else between April and December. Last summer more than a million feet of logs were shipped here.

Yours, THERON LYON.

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service commission has announced an open competitive examination for rural carrier at Marshfield, Grand Rapids and Pittsville on February 10. As a result of this examination, the examination for Wood county will be established, from which it is expected that certification will be made for filling the vacancy in the post office at Marshfield, Grand Rapids and Pittsville.

The Hart Mfg. Co. has rented room in the Tribune building for its offices. The building which was recently damaged by fire can be repaired.

The stockholders of the Grand Rapids Brewing Co. held their annual meeting on the 11th. The officers reported a successful year just past and all of the old officers were re-elected.

Joseph Staub has sold his branch store at Stevens Point to George Bell, who for some time has been managing the Nuttwick store at that place. Mr. Staub now has so much business in this city that it takes all his time to look after it.

The next potato convention will be held at Madison and will occur some time next November. It is expected that the meeting can be given more of a scientific turn if held at the University, although the other meetings have been eminently successful.

Cleave Akey left Wednesday for Montana where he will look about a bit and decide on a location. Mr. Akey has been in rather poor health for some time, but he is in hopes that a few months in the west will have a tendency to brace him up.

P. J. Wood left this morning for Oshkosh to present at the meeting of the Yellowstone Trail association. Ever since this trail was at first laid out the state and national associations have been making a bluff about changing the course of the trail from Stevens Point so as to take in Grand Rapids. At this meeting the officers will be given a chance to make their bluff good.

Amos Moss of Plover had part of his nose practically torn off when he was in the Whiting-Plover Paper Co. Saturday morning. He was engaged in loading barrels into a car and was stacking them up in it. One of the barrels fell on his nose and struck Mr. Moss in the face. His nose was broken and the end of it torn off, being left hanging by a shred of flesh. His upper lip was also badly lacerated and his face otherwise bruised. The end of the nose was sewed back into place.

## LOCAL MAN MENTIONED

Among those who have been mentioned to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. Wolfe of Lacrosse, is Attorney D. D. Conway of this city. The position is that of United States attorney for the western district of Wisconsin. There is no question but what Mr. Conway would be a good man for the place. Mr. Conway has always been a loyal member of the democratic party and in the party has anything to hand out in the shape of an appointment there is no reason why he should not be remembered in a more substantial manner than he has in the past. Everybody in Grand Rapids would be glad to see Mr. Conway get the appointment.

## OUR LUMBER MILLS MAY MAKE PAPER

Every so often some scientist or other breaks into print with statements of the enormous amount of waste that is occurring right along because of the sawmill and other debris from the sawmills of the states is not sufficient to make a very full product. According to these scientists, almost anything can be made from sawdust, and the only wonder is that some person or persons have not taken the advantage of the fact and started something.

Some time ago it was stated that a great pulp could be manufactured from a great part of the waste of the sawmill and other debris from the sawmills of the states is not sufficient to make a very full product. According to these scientists, almost anything can be made from sawdust, and the only wonder is that some person or persons have not taken the advantage of the fact and started something.

The latest discovery is that the refuse from sawmills can be made into paper, and this is a very good idea. The waste of the sawmill is a valuable product. Even the much despised wrapping paper that is used to be sold for a song, and allow you to sing the song yourself. If you can get it, it is a very good thing. The waste of the sawmill is a valuable product. Even the much despised wrapping paper that is used to be sold for a song, and allow you to sing the song yourself.

That the state of Alabama is losing millions of dollars every year in the waste of the sawmill is a fact. The waste of the sawmill is a valuable product. Even the much despised wrapping paper that is used to be sold for a song, and allow you to sing the song yourself.

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## ALPINE INDIANS MAY RECEIVE BACK PAY

Survivors of the Potawatomi tribe of Indians residing on Powers Bluff at Arpin may benefit to the extent of thousands of dollars by an act of Congress. The act provides that the tribe shall receive back pay for the years 1881 to 1883. The tribe is now in the process of applying for the back pay.

## DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT

Thomas Burr, who until recently made his home in this city, died Tuesday night after an illness of some length. Mr. Burr was taken to Milwaukee only a short time ago, and he died in that city. He was a well known resident of Grand Rapids and had many friends here.

Mr. Burr was 90 years of age and is survived by one daughter and three sons. The funeral will be held in this city on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. R. J. Locke, pastor of the Protestant church to conduct the services.

## MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

A meeting of the stockholders of the Reiland Packing company was held at the west side city hall on Tuesday evening for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year. The report of the company for the past year was read and the officers were elected.

The directors elected for the ensuing year were J. B. Arpin, Dr. F. P. Pomeroy, Dr. E. B. Weiland, Dr. J. J. Looze and H. B. Weiland.

## DEATH OF MRS. COOK

Mrs. Ellen Cook died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Tyley on Wednesday morning. Deceased was 83 years of age and was a native of Scotland. She was the mother of four children, three sons and one daughter. She was a well known resident of Grand Rapids and had many friends here.

Messrs. W. D. Connor, E. E. Which, Atty. E. M. Connor, and E. L. Kraus, all stockholders of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co. were in the city on Wednesday afternoon to attend the annual stockholders' meeting of the company.

Theodore Timmerman of the town of Carson, Portage county, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. Mr. Timmerman is in the market for a number of grade Holstein cows, and anybody having same for sale will do well to communicate with him.

## GOVERNOR FAVORS GOOD ROADS WORK

"If the recommendations of Governor Philipp in his message are carried out, it means a great forward step in highway improvement in Wisconsin," said E. J. Wood, vice president of the Good Roads association of Wisconsin for Wood county, in discussing the governor's message. "The message indicates that he stands squarely behind the plan to build a trunk line system of highways, and to maintain two lanes on the entire main trunk line system."

The governor recommends that the federal aid, which Wisconsin will receive in the next four years, be made the basis of a separate fund and not be thrown in with the present state aid highway fund. This fund will be utilized for the development of a trunk line system of roads. In the next four years we will receive federal aid amounting approximately to \$2,000,000. The governor recommends that the counties in the aggregate appropriate an equal amount of \$2,000,000 in all in a four-year period.

"This county would receive approximately \$500,000 from this fund," said Mr. Wood. "The governor recommends that the counties in the aggregate appropriate an equal amount of \$2,000,000 in all in a four-year period."

## CRANBERRY MEN HOLD THEIR ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers association was held in this city on Tuesday and there was a good attendance of the cranberry men from this vicinity. The meeting was held in the new hall and the planning and building of roads from a state wide point of view.

There were a number of good papers on the program that were read and the meeting was a very successful one. The meeting was held in the new hall and the planning and building of roads from a state wide point of view.

On Wednesday the meeting of the Cranberry Sales company was held in this city. The meeting was held in the new hall and the planning and building of roads from a state wide point of view.

## WOULD BE SUPERINTENDENT

Success Point Journal: Miss Loretta Bousier, a life-long resident of Portage county, handed the Journal an announcement Saturday to the effect that she will be a candidate for the office of superintendent of schools in the county at the election next April. Miss Bousier is at present teaching a 4th and 8th grade department in the public schools in Grand Rapids. The present superintendent is Mr. Bousier's father, Mr. J. B. Bousier, who has been a teacher about 20 years in all.

## DEATH OF MRS. PATRICK

Mrs. David Patrick died at her home on the east side Sunday evening about 6:30 o'clock from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy. Her death was very sudden and there was no warning of the coming disaster. The lady had been eating and from the supper table in apparent good health and had expired before anything could be done for her.

It is understood that Miss Frances Baumann, the candidate for re-election this spring.

## KATHERINE GIBSON INJURED

Katherine Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George K. Gibson, who is well known in this city, met with an accident last Friday night which resulted in a broken wrist. Miss Gibson, it seems, was out sleigh riding with a party of girls when the sleigh was thrown to the ground. Most of them escaped with only slight bruises and scratches, but Miss Gibson was painfully injured.

## FOR MODERN WOODMEN

The regular meeting night of the Modern Woodmen lodge of this city will hereafter be the third of each month. The lodge has heretofore been meeting every Thursday evening, and the members are warned to make note of the change.

## ADVERTISED MAIL

List of advertised mail at the post office at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, January 15, 1917:

Ladies—Mrs. Mary Lincoln; Miss Nellie F. Pope; Blanche Renner; Mrs. Thomas J. Schaefer; Mr. Carl Gustafson; Mr. Robt. Kurpin; David Mason; Mr. Lester R. Rayome; Mr. Wm. Sherman; Mr. John Smith; Mr. P. Tisdale; Mr. Gustafson; David Mason; Miss Mildred Miller.

Adding machine paper sold at this office.

## WILL BE STATE INSTITUTION

It is entirely probable that a bill will be passed by the state legislature this year making the Waupaca Veterans' home a state institution. This is because the United States government has decided that it is necessary for the place to be a state institution in order to receive aid from the government. It is probable that the bill will be passed by the legislature this year.

There has been some talk of disbanding the Waupaca soldiers' home because of the fact that the number of inmates has gradually become less until it is not considered desirable to maintain two houses when the entire number might be housed at Milwaukee. Of course, the people of Waupaca do not take kindly to the proposition of disbanding the Waupaca home, and it is not to be wondered at, as the grounds at the home and around the lakes have become one of the best spots in the state for a place where thousands of visitors go every summer.

## MINSTREL SHOW WELL RECEIVED

The minstrel show given by the Elks on Thursday and Friday evening last was the best, if not the best, production ever staged by this organization. The songs were good and the jokes new and original, and the playing was of the best. The show was better in all particulars than the average of such amateur performances, it taking on a more of a professional and polished character. They were given in the first hall and were well received by the audience.

"We have been working thus far on the town and county unit through the state. This brings in a new unit, the planning and building of roads from a state wide point of view."

## DEATH OF ANDREW KING

Andrew King, who is well known in this city on account of his long residence here and genial nature, died Sunday evening at 11 o'clock after an illness of only one day. Mr. King had been in fairly good health up to a short time before he died.

The cause of death was a stroke of apoplexy that occurred on Tuesday. This attack was his last and his friends and relatives were very sad to hear of his death. Mr. King was a well known resident of Grand Rapids and had many friends here.

## STEVENS POINT DEPOT BURNED

The big depot at Stevens Point was burned on Monday, the greater part of the building being destroyed. The fire caught in the top of the building and spread rapidly. The cause of the fire is not known. The depot is one of the best modern structures ever built at that place.

## LIVE STOCK SALE

The Central Wisconsin Live Stock Association will hold their next convention side May 10, 1917. The offering will consist of Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. The sale will be held in the new scale pavilion at Marshfield.

## INSTALLS X-RAY MACHINE

Dr. D. Waters during the past week has installed an X-ray machine in his office, and when everything is in working order it will be possible to have X-ray examinations and pictures made right here at home instead of taking a patient out of the city to have the work done. The new machine was installed by Dr. Waters, one of the latest types and has all the modern improvements.

## WILL GO TO RIVER FALLS

Miss Eleanor Slatery has been tendered a secretary position at the River Falls Normal and expects to leave the latter part of the month for that place. The place is a state position and pays a good income, and while Miss Slatery's many friends will be sorry to know that she is leaving, they are glad that she has secured a position in her new location.

## HARNESS MAKERS ORGANIZE

A meeting of retail harness makers was held at Wausau last week Wednesday and an organization perfected which will be known as the Wisconsin Harness Dealers' Association. The president is Wm. Johannes of Merrill, Albert Radtke of Medford vice president, Louis Schuman, secretary and John Niles of this city treasurer.

## CHEESE FACTORY BURNED

The cheese factory in the town of Hansen, known as the Afford cheese factory, was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening of last week. The cause of the fire was unknown. The factory was owned by Fred Afford and was operated by one of the owners. It is not known out of that neighborhood whether or not the place will be rebuilt.

## LOCALS BEAT WAUSAU

Five bowlers from this city went to Wausau on Sunday and played a game with a picked team from that city, and the locals won the contest by a total of eight pins. The score by the locals was 2,540 and that of the Wausau team was 2,332, a difference of only eight pins. Those that made up the local team were Messrs. Peltier, Mathis, Little, Bessie and Perovind.

Legal blanks for sale at this office.

## Alarm Clock Sale!

On Saturday, January 20th, we will hold an Alarm Clock Sale in the following manner. An alarm clock will be hidden in the store, and alarm will ring twice in the forenoon, twice in the afternoon and twice in the evening. The person making a purchase when the alarm starts to ring will be entitled to an extra dollar in trade. For this sale we will have the following special bargains:

- One pound Jordan Almonds, 50c value, sale price...39c
- Liggett's Gum, three flavors, 3 packages for...10c
- One bath brush 50c, two cakes of floating bath soap 10c, the two for...39c
- One tube Rexall Tooth Paste 25c, one Criterion Tooth Brush 15c, the two for...29c
- One box Bouquet Jeanie Face Powder 75c, one face cream 10c, the two for...69c
- One lot of popular copyright books, price now 60c at 43c
- New England Toilet Waters, 4 odors 50c one can Talcum Powder 25c, the two for...59c
- One bottle Cherry Bark Cough Syrup 25c, two pounds of sugar 16c, the two for...33c
- One bottle Cherry Bark Cough Syrup 50c, four pounds of sugar 32c, the two for...63c
- One bottle Liggett's pure Extract Vanilla 30c, one bottle (finkies) Cascara Pills, 100 in bottle, 25c, the two 43c
- Williams Tooth Paste and a nickel-plated tooth brush holder, 25c value at...19c
- One bottle of Vivaudou's Cream of Almonds 50c, one can of Vivaudou's Talcum Powder 25c, the two for 59c
- Chloromint Tooth Paste, Vivaudou's, same as Pebecco, regular 50c, sale price...39c
- One Durham Duplex Razor 35c, one Shaving Stick 25c the two for...33c

REMEMBER, if you are making a purchase when the alarm clock rings, you will be entitled to an extra dollar in trade. Also, we will give you coupons for silverware or other premiums, and votes for your favorite candidate in our Automobile contest. Remember also that on Saturday, being a special day, the candidates in this contest will be entitled to 2,000 votes on every dollar purchase, and if you want to see your candidate win you can help them materially by making your purchases here Saturday.

To every child making a purchase amounting to 10c or over we will give a penholder. Don't forget the day and date. Come in and see if you will be the lucky one.

## OTTO'S PHARMACY, The Rexall Store

YOU KNOW THE PLACE

## DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTRAN &amp; CO.

CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.

DR. W. E. FAIRCHILD, DR. J. J. ROBB

Surgery, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

DR. W. E. FAIRCHILD, DR. W. H. BARTRAN

Obstetrics, Diseases of Women, Heart and Lungs, Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines

DR. R. L. COWLES, E. WHITE

Diseases of Children, Skin, Kidneys and Bladder, X-ray and Chemical Laboratories

## GET IN LINE

Our After Inventory Sale of Implements, Hardware, Wagons, Buggies, Ranges, Stoves, and in fact everything in our line will commence next Monday and last all week. We must reduce our stock and need the money. Remember while our prices are reduced, everything in hardware is advancing fast.

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Besides the three Mr. Penslee had three more, a home which he had not skinned. The skins are taken off that proof of the capture might be made to the county clerk, and as the Wood county bounty amounts to \$20 per wolf, this price to hold during the year. Besides the \$120 tied up in bounties the price of the wolf is worth more than this year than in former years, from \$5 to \$10, adding about \$40 to the trophies of the hunt.

Mr. Penslee has three dogs which he uses in the hunting of wolves. One of these is a powerful and ugly looking fellow with half bloodhound in his make-up. A fresh wolf track will pit him singly against any brush wolf that ever stepped into Wood county.

The other two are smaller. In fact they do not look like fighting dogs at all, so covering and timid do they appear. But they have the blood of the chase in them, half English foxhound, and the pair of them are worth the bounty of the six wolves. This pair of dogs has done the heavy bulk of hunting for Mr. Penslee this fall, the big fellow having been indisposed the greater part of the time.

Perhaps at this time a tale of the chase and how the wolf is captured might be of interest to many readers of the Record. We will start the hunter out in the morning with the two smaller dogs. A fresh wolf track is sought. The dogs start out with a bound and as the hunter is unable to continue the merry pace set, they keep up a deep and powerful baying to acquaint him at all times just where they are.

By the actions of the dogs, taken by the wolf, the hunter is generally able to tell just what is going on at all times. The chase keeps on until the dogs are either tricked out and the wolf tamed or the wolf is brought to bay. Here the real fight commences. If the scene of action is close enough, the hunter comes up and shoots the wolf. If not, the dogs have the wolf killed before his arrival. The wolf will back away with some sort of protection at his back. Here he will sit on his haunches and try to regain his breath and lost vitality. But the dogs, their bark and their teeth, will not allow the wolf to get up close, one on each side, and keep the wolf worried.

They are wary, these little dogs, as soon as they perceive that the wolf is getting fagged, fall in closer in an effort to get his wolfship to make a move toward one or the other of them. At the instant when the wolf is at the throat of the tired animal and fastens its fangs there. It never lets go. With this impediment hanging about the wolf's neck like a mill stone, the other dog strikes out across lots in the direction the wolf is taking, and in this manner guiding him toward the hunter.

At times these dogs will run for days, sometimes losing their prey, sometimes being rewarded with a "kill." They are trained, however, to keep the quarry as near the hunter as possible. This they do by doubling on one another, one holding the scent while the other strikes out across lots in the direction the wolf is taking, and in this manner guiding him toward the hunter.

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If the price continues to increase, the woman may wear egg and potatoes on their hats next spring.

## LETTER FROM IDAHO

BY THERON LYON

St. Marie's, Idaho, 1-5-17.

Possibly you may have thought me dead or something, but we are all alive and fairly well, but have had a very cold and stormy December, something very unusual for this locality, as since I left this nearly six years ago, our winters have not come so late as they did last year. I first came to Idaho in January first and left about February 10.

Up to the first we had a snow fall of two feet and quite a lot of zero weather, but on the 2nd, along with one of the heaviest snowfalls in the west (the west) which has melted most of the snow here in the valley, but probably has made more snow in the mountains, where a depth of 20 feet is not unusual. The snow here is where the best white pine timber grows, and of course do not logging there except between the months of June and November.

Near the river the snow is not so deep, but the crops going all winter here and in fact, is the only thing that has built St. Marie's up from a small village of 400 or 500 people to a city of 1,000 people. The city has a population of 1,000, and is still growing.

In 1913 the town built a fine brick school house, large enough, they thought, for all time to come. It cost \$10,000. In 1913 they built a fine high school building and now employ 26 teachers, which gives one some idea of the growth of the place. While a large part of the streets are paved, the city has expended more than \$100,000 in the last three years in grading, macadamizing and building cement curbing and sidewalks. The water pipes which bring the water to the city from five miles up in the mountains, and which cost another \$12,000.

The industries here now are two saw mills with a combined daily output of a half million feet of lumber; one single mill with a daily capacity of 250,000, and two box factories.

The Milwaukee railroad's main line passes through here, and the city is doing here this last summer, leads one to think this is a division point in the near future. They now must have at least eight miles of side-track track.

Large quantities of logs and saw logs are shipped from here. Last summer more than a million feet of timber were shipped from here. The timber drive of logs amounts to from 50 to 75 million a year. The larger part of the lumber is white and yellow pine, but a considerable amount of red pine and some spruce and hemlock. The lumber grows very large here, not uncommon to see trees that will cut eight sixteen feet logs with the butt log, and the butt log is 12 feet in diameter. Black pine is about the same as the Jack pine in that country, but grows somewhat larger, although a log 20 inches thick is a large one. Red pine is quite common, and is shipped from here.

With a wish for a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain, Yours, THERON LYON.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service commission will hold an open examination for rural carrier at Marshfield, Grand Rapids and Pittsville on February 10. As a result of this examination an eligible applicant will be appointed to the position of rural carrier at the place where the examination is held.

Only one to be appointed to the position of rural carrier at the place where the examination is held. The examination will be held at the place where the examination is held.

States who have their actual domicile in the territory supplied by an office in the country for which the examination is held will be admitted to the examination.

Application for this examination must be made on application form No. 1341, which, together with information in regard to the examination, may be obtained from the secretary of the local examining board or the postmaster at the postoffice named above, or from the United States Civil Service commission, Washington, D. C.

The Hart Mfg. Co. has rented room in the Tribune building for its office. The room is a very nice one and is well equipped.

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The next potato convention will be held at Madison and will occur some time next November. It is expected that the meeting can be given more of a scientific turn if held at the University, although the other meetings have been eminently successful.

Cleve Akoy left Wednesday for Montana where he will look about a bit and decide on a location. Mr. Akoy has been in rather poor health for some time past and is in hopes that a few months in the west will have a tendency to brace him up.

F. J. Wood left this morning for Oshkosh to be present at the meeting of the Yellow River Association. Ever since this trail was at first laid out the state and the national officers have been making a bluff about changing the course of the trail from Stevens Point to Oshkosh. At this meeting the officers will be given a chance to make their bluff good.

Amos Moss of Flower had part of his nose broken at the office of the Yellow River Association. He was engaged in loading barrels into a car and was "stacking" them up in it. One of the barrels fell on his nose, breaking it. Mr. Moss is in the office of the Yellow River Association.

Theodore Timmerman of the town of Carson, Portage county, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. Mr. Timmerman is a well known lumberman and is a very successful business man.

Every winter we read of several deaths from asphyxiation in garages. The trouble is that the gas from the exhaust pipe of a gasoline engine contains a very poisonous gas, carbon monoxide, which can accumulate in a small closed room in sufficient amount to kill. A man goes to his garage to work on the machine, starts the engine, and because it is cold, he goes to sleep. The gas accumulates and he dies.

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## LOCAL MAN MENTIONED

Among those who have been mentioned to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. Clarence Tolson, is Attorney D. D. Conway of this city. The position is that of United States attorney for the western district of Wisconsin, and there is no question that Mr. Conway would be a good man for the place.

Mr. Conway has always been a loyal member of the democratic party and when the party has anything to hand there is no reason why he should not be remembered in a more substantial manner than he has in the past. Everybody in Grand Rapids would be glad to see Mr. Conway get the appointment.

## OUR LUMBER MILLS

MAY MAKE PAPER

Every so often some scientist or other breaks into print with a statement of the enormous amount of waste that is being thrown away in the lumbering industry. The waste is not only in the sawdust and other debris from the sawmills of the states, but is also in the waste of the mills themselves.

Some time ago it was stated that alcohol could be made from sawdust, the thing had been tried out and found to work in a fine shape. Some time before that it was discovered that cellulose could be made from sawdust. Now it is being used for a variety of purposes. It can be used to make smokeless powder, can be made into celluloid and put to hundreds of uses, and there are many other uses to which it can be put.

The latest discovery is that the refuse from sawmills can be made into paper, and paper at the present time is a valuable product. Even the sawdust from the mills can be used to make paper.

There were a number of good papers on the program that were read to those assembled, and there were taken to with a great deal of interest.

On Wednesday the meeting of the Cranberry Sales company was held in this city. The members of the sales company were present, and there was a good attendance.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers association was held in this city on Tuesday and there was a good attendance.

The meeting was held in the G. A. R. hall and it was found to be so crowded that the meeting had to be held in the hall of the G. A. R. association.

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## GOVERNOR FAVORS

GOOD ROADS WORK

"If the recommendations of Governor Philip in his message are carried out, it means a great forward step in highway improvement in Wisconsin," said R. J. Wood, vice president of the Good Roads association of Wisconsin for Wood county, in discussing the governor's message.

The message indicates that he stands squarely back of the plan adopted by the Good Roads association of Wisconsin, for legislation that will result in the development of a trunk line system of highways and to our present piecemeal system.

The governor recommends that the federal aid, which Wisconsin will receive in the next four years, be used for the development of a trunk line system of roads. In the next four years Wisconsin will receive approximately \$2,000,000. The state must meet this amount, and Governor Philip recommends that the counties in the state be divided into groups, each group to receive a certain amount, which will make about \$6,000,000 in all in a four-year period.

This county would receive approximately \$500,000 from this fund. This money would be utilized solely on a state trunk line system of highways, and the governor recommends that the counties in the state be divided into groups, each group to receive a certain amount, which will make about \$6,000,000 in all in a four-year period.

"We have been working thus far on the town and county unit through the state. This brings in a new unit, the state—the planning and building of roads from a state wide point of view."

CRANBERRY MEN HOLD THEIR ANNUAL MEETING

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## WILL BE STATE INSTITUTION

It is entirely probable that a bill will be passed by the state legislature this year making the Waupaca Veterans' home a state institution. This is because the state legislature has decided that it is necessary for the place to be a state institution in order to receive aid from the government. It is probable that the home will be placed under the board of control which manages state institutions.

There has been some talk of discontinuing the Waupaca soldiers' home because of the fact that the number of inmates has gradually become less and it is not considered necessary to maintain two homes, when the entire number might be housed at Milwaukee. Of course, the people of Waupaca do not like to see the Waupaca home, and it is not to be wondered, as the grounds at the home and around the lakes have become one of the beauty spots of the state and a place where thousands of visitors go every summer.

## MINSTREL SHOW

WELL RECEIVED

The minstrel show given by the Elks on Thursday and Friday evenings was one of the best, if not the best, productions ever staged by this organization. The songs were good and the jokes were very funny and pleasing. The second half of the show was better in all particulars than the average of such amateur performances, it taking on a more of a professional look than the first half.

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# WM. F. WOLFE DIES; FALLS AT BANQUET

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY IS  
STRICKEN WHILE DELIVER-  
ING SPEECH.

## END COMES IN TWO HOURS

Was Democratic Candidate for U. S.  
Senator at Election Last No-  
vember—Held Federal Posi-  
tion But a Few Weeks.

Madison—United States District At-  
torney William F. Wolfe of La Crosse  
died in a room in the Park hotel,  
where he was taken after being sud-  
denly stricken while addressing a  
democratic harmony banquet. Mr.  
Wolfe was Senator La Follette's op-  
ponent in the recent campaign. Death  
was due to cerebral hemorrhage. He  
was recently operated on for appendi-  
citis.

"I am mentally and physically unfit  
to make a speech," was the first sen-  
tence of Mr. Wolfe's address. A few  
minutes later, as he spoke words of  
cheer for the future success of dem-  
ocracy, his voice faltered and he sank  
into his chair. The attack came swiftly  
and without warning. Death came at  
most as suddenly.

The first news from the sick room  
was that Mr. Wolfe's condition was  
serious, but not necessarily critical. In  
a few minutes a physician stepped into  
the lobby of the hotel to announce to



Wm. F. Wolfe.

hundreds of anxious friends that Mr.  
Wolfe had passed away. Several phy-  
sicians were in attendance, but all ef-  
forts to stop the hemorrhage failed.  
Death occurred two hours after the at-  
tack.

Mr. Wolfe was seriously ill late last  
fall at the time John A. Aylward, to  
whose position he was appointed, died  
suddenly. One of the first official ac-  
tions of President Wilson after his re-  
election was that of sending Mr. Wolfe's  
name to the senate to succeed Mr.  
Aylward as United States district at-  
torney in the western district.

Since 1894 Mr. Wolfe had been a  
lawyer in La Crosse. His original  
home was on a farm near Appleton,  
where he was born on Aug. 30, 1858.  
His father was a prominent pioneer of  
that section. He was a graduate of  
the University of Wisconsin class of  
1881.

After commencing law practice at  
La Crosse he became active in politics  
and has been a leader in state demo-  
cratic ranks ever since. He was demo-  
cratic candidate for attorney general  
in 1904, but was defeated.

Killed When Car Jumps Track.  
New Richmond—William Nelson, 40,  
of this city, was killed, and John Boyle,  
85, of Reedstown, and Harold S.  
Isaacson, 21, of Chetek, were seriously  
injured at the Dupont Powder com-  
pany plant at Barkdale when the flat  
car on which fifteen employees were  
riding ahead of a locomotive jumped  
the track at a switch. The car was  
thrown to the side of the track and  
Nelson was tossed under the wheels  
of the locomotive. Boyle and Isaacson  
fell under the flat car.

Commission Plan is Profitable.  
Appleton—For the first time in its  
history Appleton has started the new  
year with a cash balance in its treas-  
ury. In the short period of six years  
with a commission form of govern-  
ment the city has been able to pay off  
seven years' expenses and start the  
new year with a cash balance of  
\$20,085.

Bank President Found Dead.  
West Salem—Wilbur I. Dudley, aged  
67, president of the La Crosse County  
bank and pioneer of this county, was  
found dead in his room at his home  
here. His death was due to heart dis-  
ease.

Stevens Point Growing.  
Stevens Point—The population of  
Stevens Point is from 10,000 to 11,000,  
according to a house census just com-  
pleted by a local newspaper. There  
are 2,174 residence houses in the city.

Find Counterfeiting Tools.  
Linden—Minto Belches, alias Mike  
Dillon and Tony Petkoff were arrested  
here and taken to Madison, charged  
with having in their possession plates  
and instruments used in the counter-  
feiting of \$10 gold certificates. The  
men are about 28 years of age.

New Manawa Bank Opens.  
Manawa—The new Farmers' State  
bank of Manawa recently chartered by  
the state bank examiner, has opened  
its doors for business.

La Crosse Claims 36,264.  
La Crosse—La Crosse has a popula-  
tion of 36,264, according to the cen-  
sus of the city conducted by a direc-  
tory company. This is an increase of  
2,000 since the last directory was is-  
sued two years ago.

Will Hold Missionary Meeting.  
Appleton—A missionary convention  
will be held in Appleton on Jan. 24  
and 25 under the auspices of the Ap-  
pleton and Fond du Lac districts of  
the Methodist Episcopal church.

# "BABY" OF ASSEMBLY IS BUCKLEY OF WAUKESHA

Madison—John Buckley of  
Waukesha county holds the re-  
cord of being the youngest mem-  
ber of the assembly. Buckley is  
21 years old. He graduated  
from the Waukesha high school,  
and from the University of Wis-  
consin law school in 1915.

It was at first supposed that  
William H. Schroeder of Wau-  
kesha held this honor, but  
Schroeder is 27. From being the  
"baby" of the assembly two  
years ago, Assemblyman Glen  
Turner of Milwaukee, a former  
student at the state university,  
was believed the youngest, but  
an investigation showed Turner  
to be 27 years old.

## COMMITTEE HEADS NAMED

Speaker Whittey Appoints Former  
Members of the Legislature as  
Chairmen of Various Boards.

Madison—Former members of the  
legislature were given nearly all of the  
committee chairmanships by Speaker  
Whittey. Those announced:  
E. A. Evered, chief clerk, finance;  
A. C. Otto, Milwaukee, judiciary; John  
Gasper, Madison, state affairs; John  
C. Chappel, Ashland, insurance and  
banking; J. M. Engstrom, Gratiot,  
excise and fees; S. A. Schindler, New  
Glarus, education; George D. White-  
side, Plover, public affairs; George  
Carper, Baraboo, elections; B. J.  
Vincent, Wilmet, commerce and man-  
ufactures; John M. Dixon, Racine, la-  
bor; Benjamin Webster, Platteville,  
transportation; W. H. Edwards, Sussex,  
taxation; Charles F. Hart, Oshkosh,  
fish and game; H. J. Grell, Johnson  
Creek, agriculture; John A. Chinnick,  
Hudson, municipalities; Carl Pieper,  
Menominee, printing.

## OSHKOSH "DRY" ON SUNDAYS

District Attorney Enforces Closing  
Law on All Bars in Saw-  
dust City.

Oshkosh—Orders were received  
from District Attorney David E. Allen  
that all saloons be closed on Sun-  
days. The order was transmitted from  
Attorney General Walter C. Owen at  
Madison.

Attorney General Owen declared the  
order was prompted by a request from  
"an attorney named McDonald," who  
wanted him to close all the saloons of  
Oshkosh as "nuisances."

He refused to grant the request, but  
advised the district attorney at Osh-  
kosh to issue a closing order under the  
Sunday closing law.

## BELOIT PRESIDENT QUILTS

Dr. Edward Dwight Eaton Resigns  
After Directing College  
Thirty Years.

Beloit—After thirty years of ser-  
vice as president of Beloit college, Dr.  
Edward Dwight Eaton has placed his  
resignation before the trustees. Presi-  
dent Eaton assumed his duties in  
June, 1886. He is the second oldest  
college president in point of service  
in the United States. President Eaton  
will retain his position until the trust-  
ees name his successor.

## Pioneer Physician Is Dead.

Baraboo—Word has been received  
here of the death of Dr. Ambrose  
Jones, 97 years old, which occurred at  
Dellon, Sauk county. Dr. Jones was  
one of the oldest practicing physi-  
cians in the state having begun his  
practice of medicine in Wisconsin in  
1844. He sent the first telegraph mes-  
sage from Chicago to Milwaukee when  
the line connecting those cities was  
completed. Dr. Jones also served as a  
surgeon in the civil war. He was born  
in Canajoharie, Montgomery county,  
New York.

## Making Big Lumber Cut.

Stevens Point—John E. Paffner  
Lumber company of Stevens Point is  
logging about 1,000,000 feet of hemlock  
and hardwood at its camp near Sell's  
Spray, Ashland county, and will saw the  
logs in its mill at that point. The lum-  
ber will be shipped to the yards here.

## Man Is Killed by Horse.

La Crosse—When John Ruege, 48  
years old, barn boss of the Heileman  
Brewing company, attempted to lead a  
horse, the animal reared, striking the  
man's head with its feet, causing in-  
juries which resulted in his death. A  
widow and six children survive.

## New Bank at Viroqua.

Madison—The state bank commis-  
sioner has issued a charter to the  
Farmers' bank of Viroqua. The new  
bank has a capital stock of \$50,000.  
Christina Elfrson is president and  
Thomas O. Mork, cashier.

## Expect Action on Saloons.

Needing action on the Sunday clos-  
ing of saloons is expected here, fol-  
lowing the action taken at Oshkosh re-  
cently.

## May Connect Phones.

Ashland—Connection may soon be  
established between the Wisconsin  
and Ashland Home telephone com-  
panies. Managers of both concerns at  
the people of the saloons, that they  
sured the commercial club that they  
were willing to recommend such a  
move.

## Award Light Contract.

Birchwood—The Clear Lake Electric  
company has been awarded a contract  
to furnish electric current to the city  
of Cumberland.

## County Surveyor Resigns.

Shoebog—Sheriff George Goodell  
has received a letter from L. Bode,  
county surveyor, for the last twenty-  
five years, announcing his resignation  
from office, effective Feb. 1, on account  
of his advanced age.

## Put Up City Ice Supply.

Oshkosh—Work on one storage unit  
of the city's ice supply for next sum-  
mer has been completed. A total of  
16,500 tons of ice has been put up so  
far.

## Bartenders Ask Sunday Rest.

Green Bay—Following the steps tak-  
en by the attorney general in closing  
Oshkosh saloons on Sundays, it was  
reported here that members of the Bar-  
tenders' union have requested propo-  
sitions of saloons in Green Bay to close.

## Veteran Killed by Fall.

La Crosse—Wences Knaedel, a civil  
war veteran, slipped on an icy walk  
fracturing his skull. He died a few  
days later. He resided near Hills-  
boro.

# STATE LAWMAKERS BEGIN THEIR WORK

LAWRENCE WHITTEY IS AGAIN  
NAMED AS SPEAKER OF  
THE ASSEMBLY.

## PROHIBITION MEASURE DUE

Submission of Woman Suffrage to  
Vote of People Also Coming Up.  
New Compensation Schedule  
and Risk Rates Sought.

Madison—The fifty-third Wisconsin  
legislature convened at noon January  
10th with the following permanent or-  
ganizations:

Senate—President, Lieut. Gov. Ed-  
ward F. Dittmar of Baraboo; pres-  
ident pro tem—Timothy Burke of  
Green Bay; chief clerk—C. O. G.  
Munson of Viroqua; sergeant-at-arms  
—Fred E. Andrews of Bloomer.

Assembly—Speaker, Lawrence C.  
Whittey of Edgerton; chief clerk—  
Charles E. Shaffer of Madison; ser-  
geant-at-arms—Thomas G. Grefney of  
Madison.

There are busy days ahead for mem-  
bers of the legislature, judging from  
the number of bills in evidence at the  
opening of the session. The matter of  
submitting the question of woman  
suffrage to the vote of the people will  
be the first to be presented.

Assemblyman Elyne of Dane county  
will ask the question of statewide pro-  
hibition be placed on the ballot in the  
fall.

Senator Burke of Green Bay will  
ask for a 25 per cent increase in com-  
pensation for injured working people.  
Proposed fire insurance legislation will  
give the commissioner power to reduce  
rates in different cities and villages if  
the present rates are found to be ex-  
cessive.

Measures are scheduled to increase  
the efficiency of the country schools,  
giving the state superintendent greater  
power in securing school sites and im-  
proving rural conditions, generally.

Under another proposed bill the  
commissioner of agriculture will be  
given power to investigate farm-mar-  
ket conditions.

An elaborate program is planned to  
improve the highways and establish a  
trunk line system, covering every  
county.

Insurance Commissioner Cleary will  
recommend creation of a board  
with power to classify the industries  
of the state taking compensation in-  
surance.

Several constitutional proposals, it  
is definitely known, will come before  
the legislature for consideration. One  
proposal would change the basic  
law that a sheriff of a county might  
serve any number of terms.

The total recommendations of the  
budget announced by the state board  
of public affairs for the next biennial  
period are \$2,803,874.92. The recom-  
mendations are as follows:

Operation, \$1,343,543.00 \$1,023,579.96  
Maintenance, 246,705.00 209,305.00  
Capital, 520,153.00 369,555.00

Totals, \$1,430,401.00 \$1,593,469.96

The requests from the departments  
total \$2,580,827.16, so the reductions  
made by the state board of public af-  
fairs amount to \$2,676,952.24.  
George W. Blanchard, Edgerton, has  
been appointed executive clerk to Gov.  
Phillips. Mr. Blanchard, who is an at-  
torney, will have charge of the outer  
executive office, and will assist in bill-  
drafting work.

## HELD FOR MURDER OF WIFE

Delewan Man Held for Trial After a  
Preliminary Hearing Lasting  
Six Days.

Elkhorn—Louis Smith was held by  
Justice Williams under a charge of  
first degree murder for the death of  
his wife. The preliminary hearing  
lasted for six days in the history of  
southern Wisconsin, lasted for six  
days. During that time defense attor-  
neys completely uncovered the case  
against Smith.

A graphic representation of the death  
chamber in the Smith home at Dele-  
wan was made when Prosecuting At-  
torney Williams caused to be recon-  
structed the courtroom the interior  
of the kitchen in which Mrs. Smith  
met her death.

Justice Williams held Smith for  
trial in the February term of the cir-  
cuit court.

## Whittey Favors State Saloon Vote.

Madison—"I am in favor of a state-  
wide referendum on the abolition of  
the liquor trade," said Speaker L. C.  
Whittey. "My record on such ques-  
tions is conclusive evidence of my at-  
titude. I have always stood for strict  
regulation of the saloons, and I feel if  
the people of Wisconsin want the  
privilege of saying whether they want  
to abolish saloons they should have it."

## Kills Sister by Accident.

Wausau—Mary Bugusovsky, 7,  
daughter of a farmer living twelve  
miles from here, was instantly killed  
when her brother tried to take a gun  
from the rack, not knowing it was  
loaded. The charge passed through  
her head.

## Mantowice Mayor to Leave.

Mantowice—Henry Stolze, Jr., three  
times mayor, will move to Milwaukee  
after expiration of his present term.  
He is a Socialist.

## Sickness Costs a Fortune.

Madison—The cost of preventable  
diseases in Wisconsin for the five-year  
period ending with 1915, is estimated  
by the state board of health at \$3,000,  
000. The estimates cover diphtheria,  
typhoid fever, whooping cough, small-  
pox, scarlet fever, measles and tuber-  
culosis.

## P. K. Wheeler Heads Fair.

Plymouth—At the meeting of the  
Sheboygan County Fair association, P.  
K. Wheeler was elected president.

## Cranberry Prices Stay Down.

Grand Rapids—Wisconsin's 1916  
cranberry crop amounted to about 8,  
100 barrels and in spite of soaring  
prices for other foodstuffs, the normal  
price of from \$6.50 to \$8 a barrel still  
prevails.

## Policemen Are Suspended.

Sheboygan—Officers William Rothe  
and Ernst Bauman have been suspend-  
ed for twenty days from the police  
force here for alleged conduct "unbe-  
coming an officer."

# HISTORICAL SURE THINGS



## HIGH MEN INVOLVED

LAWSON MAKES SENSATIONAL  
CHARGE BEFORE COMMITTEE.

Says Cabinet Member and Senator Are  
Mixed Up in Peace Note  
"Leak."

Washington, Jan. 10.—Describing it  
first as a suppositious case, but later  
stating it had been told to him as a  
fact, Thomas W. Lawson in his testi-  
mony before the house rules commit-  
tee on Monday pictured a United  
States senator, cabinet officer and New  
York banker having a joint stock gam-  
bling account and dividing the profits  
among them. He declared to give  
names because he did not know them  
of his own knowledge.

"Was it a case within your personal  
knowledge?" asked Representative  
Garrett. "I don't want to ask you for  
hearsay."

"I appreciate your attitude," an-  
swered Lawson, "and I meet it by  
saying that I might expect many  
sensations if I listened. I don't think  
his reached the stage for giving  
names. It is not within my personal  
knowledge."

"Did the person who told you claim  
to have knowledge?"

"No, but I corroborated it later, and  
had a reputable banker, a friend of  
mine, and friend of the banker, go to  
see this banker. He mentioned the  
matter and said, 'What do you know  
about it?' He said the banker told  
him that he not only had this account,  
but others, and that he had this cabi-  
net member under such absolute con-  
trol that he could bring the cabinet  
member from Washington to New  
York or to the telephone at any time  
of the day or night, and he offered  
then and there to call him on the tele-  
phone to demonstrate it. Now I am  
sorry to have gone that far."

President Wilson added his endorse-  
ment to Secretary Tumulty's denial of  
any knowledge of a "Wall Street leak."  
In connection with the peace note, Mr.  
Tumulty appeared before the house  
rules committee and made a statement  
retelling that he had no knowledge  
of the note until it had been given to  
the press, and concluding:

"I am authorized by the president  
to quote him as follows:  
"I wish in justice to Mr. Tumulty  
to say that he has stated the exact  
fact. He had no knowledge of the note  
whatever until it was given out for  
publication."

## SUBMARINE MAKES BIG RAID

German U-Boat Sinks 11 Ships in Bay  
of Biscay—Enemy Transport Tor-  
pedoed in Mediterranean.

Berlin, Jan. 9, by wireless.—An ad-  
miralty statement published on Sun-  
day in connection with the announce-  
ment of the safe return of the German  
submarine U-40, which had been re-  
ported sunk in the Bay of Biscay, says  
that a German submarine, number not  
given, has sunk 11 enemy steamers in  
11 days.

"One of our submarines," says a sec-  
ond official statement issued by the  
German admiralty, "torpedoed and  
sank December 23 in the eastern Medi-  
terranean an enemy transport of more  
than 5,000 tons. The vessel was ac-  
companied by warships."

## NEW PEACE MOVE BY BERLIN

Hollweg to Define Further Germany's  
Stand—Declaration May Be  
Made in January.

Amsterdam, Jan. 11.—Dr. von Beth-  
mann-Hollweg, the German imperial  
chancellor, may be expected to make  
an important declaration about the  
middle of the present month, according  
to a dispatch to the Tied from Berlin.  
The speech is the content to President  
Wilson is being awaited, says the dis-  
patch, and the chancellor, after its  
contents are known, will further de-  
fend the position of Germany. It is  
declared, it is declared, will  
simultaneously address representations  
to the neutrals which supported Presi-  
dent Wilson's proposals.

## To Ship Diamonds on U-Boat.

Amsterdam, Jan. 11.—According to  
the Handelsblad, more than 1,000,000  
marks' worth of German diamonds  
will be shipped to America at an early  
date by a German submarine freight-  
er.

## Durango Held by Carranza.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 11.—Carranza  
forces now occupy Jimenez, Santa Ro-  
salita and Parral, while Francisco Villa  
and his staff have fled to the state of  
Durango over the branch railroad from  
Parral to El Oro.

## Chaloner Loses Big Suit.

Washington, Jan. 10.—John Arm-  
strong Chaloner, by a Supreme court  
decision lost his suit to annual proceed-  
ings in which he was declared insane  
and which were designed to secure  
possession of his property.

## Down Six Allied Airplanes.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—The destruction of  
six allied airplanes by the Germans  
was reported by the war office in an  
announcement of operations on the  
western front. There has been lively  
artillery activity in West Flanders.

## Robbers Get \$10,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 9.—While on his  
way from the Trenton depot to the  
plant of the Fluoroc Glass company,  
the paymaster was held up by four  
masked men and robbed of \$10,000.

## Sixty Slain by Avalanche.

Geneva, Jan. 9.—Sixty persons were  
killed or injured by avalanches in the  
Tyrol during December, according to  
Innsbruck newspapers. The snowfall  
is said to have been the heaviest in  
many years.

## Woman Killed by Blast.

Stamford, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Mrs. J. F.  
Bolton was killed and three other per-  
sons were injured when a gas explo-  
sion wrecked the beautiful country  
home of the Boltons here on Saturday  
afternoon.

## Big Flood Loss in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9.—Thousands  
of dollars' damage has already result-  
ed from floods in several Kentucky  
streams and in parts of southeastern  
Kentucky railroad traffic has been sus-  
pended.

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sion wrecked the beautiful country  
home of the Boltons here on Saturday  
afternoon.

## GERMANS LAUD U. S.

TEUTONS HAIL GERARD AS  
PEACE DOVE AT BANQUET.

American Ambassador Eulogized by  
Vice Chancellor Helfferich for  
His Friendly Labors.

Berlin (by wireless), Jan. 9.—The  
dinner given on Saturday night by the  
American Association of Commerce  
and Trade of Berlin in honor of James  
W. Gerard, the ambassador to Ger-  
many, who has just returned to the  
United States, developed, and appar-  
ently with intention, into a demon-  
stration of the good feeling entertained  
in the higher government circles and  
banking and business spheres toward  
the United States.

The guests included three ministers,  
two former ministers, the vice pres-  
ident of the reichstag, the heads of  
Germany's big financial institutions  
and other leaders in German public  
life.

Vice Chancellor Helfferich said he  
was pleased to know that Ambassador  
Gerard had visited the United States,  
"where he had opportunity of describ-  
ing the real state of affairs in Ger-  
many," and Foreign Minister Zimmer-  
mann declared he "felt sure the friend-  
ly and trustful relation between both  
countries as maintained by Mr. Gerard  
will continue."

A telegram expressing the "sincerest  
wishes" of the association "in this  
crucial time" was sent to President  
Wilson, and another message was for-  
warded to Emperor William.

## WOMEN PICKET WHITE HOUSE

President Smiles as He Encounters  
"Sentinels" on Return From  
Golf Links.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Woman suf-  
fragets on Wednesday began their  
picketing of the White House.  
Twelve women from the Congressional  
Union for Woman Suffrage appeared  
at the two main gates of the White  
House grounds carrying suffrage ban-  
ners inscribed "Mr. President, what  
will you do for woman suffrage?"

The suffragists said that the guard  
would be maintained until before the  
inauguration, when a suffrage parade is  
to be held here and that the number  
of women on duty around the White  
House would be increased daily until  
that time. They estimated that by the  
time the president is inaugurated on  
March 5, 3,000 suffragists will be pic-  
ketting the White House.

President Wilson returned to the  
White House from the golf links and  
smiled as his automobile passed  
through a gate flanked by the "silent  
sentinels" who made no demonstra-  
tion.

## ITALIAN ARMY STAFF LOST

Officers Perish When Destroyer Is  
Sunk Off Island of Corfu—Al-  
lied Warships in Fight.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—An Italian subma-  
rine destroyer was sunk off the island  
of Corfu, according to the  
Overseas News agency. An army  
staff was on board the vessel, the  
statement adds, and seven naval offi-  
cers and 35 army officers were killed.  
The news agency also reports that  
numbers of men were killed or wound-  
ed in a night engagement brought  
about by a mistake between a French  
armored cruiser and an Italian auxil-  
iary cruiser.









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The parsonage girls entertain a visiting minister, much to his discomfort, and Carol rides a cow with disastrous results.

Mr. Starr, a widower Methodist minister, has been a signed to the congregation at Mount Mark, Iowa. He and his daughter, Prudence—she is nineteen and the eldest of five girls—came on ahead to get the new parsonage ready for the younger members of the family. Of course the whole town, especially the Methodists, is very curious about the newcomers. Individual members of the Ladies' Aid society drop in upon the family and "pump" the girls for all they're worth. But the Starrs rapidly adjust themselves to their new surroundings, and the minister, who is a broad old fellow, and very much in sympathy enough to participate in family prayers. Little Connie has just finished hers—much to the amusement of her elders.

## CHAPTER II—Continued.

So it was that the twins and Connie were alone for a while.

"You did a pretty good job, Connie," said Carol approvingly.

"Yes, I think I did myself," was the complacent answer. "But I intended to put in, 'Keep us as a couple of old eyes, hold us in the hollow of thy hand, and I forgot it until I had said Amen, and I had a notion to put in a postscript, but I believe that isn't done.'"

"Never mind," said Carol. "I'll use that in mine, tomorrow."

It cannot be said that this form of family worship was a great success. The twins were invariably stereotyped, cut and dried. They thanked the Lord for the beautiful morning, for kind friends, for health and family, and parsonage. Connie always prayed in sentences extracted from the prayers of others she had often heard, and every time with nearly disastrous effect.

But later on the morning worship went better. The prayers of the children changed—became more personal, less flowery. They remembered it when they knelt they were at the feet of God, and speaking direct to him.

The family had been in the new parsonage only three weeks, when a visiting minister called on them. It was about ten minutes before the lunch hour at the time of his arrival. Mr. Starr was in the country, visiting, so the girls received him alone. It was an unfortunate day for the Starrs. Fairy had been at college all morning, and Prudence had been rummaging in the attic, getting it ready for a rainy day and winter playroom for the younger girls. She was dusty and tired.

The luncheon hour arrived, and the girls came in from school, eager to be again together. Still the grave young minister, disconcerting upon serious topics with the flippant Prudence—and in spite of dust and perspiration, she was good to look upon. Rev. Mr. Morgan realized that, and could not tear himself away. Finally Prudence sighed.

"Do you like sweet corn, Mr. Morgan?"

This was entirely out of the line of their conversation, and for a moment he faltered. "Sweet corn?" he repeated.

"Yes, sweet corn, you know—cooked on the cob."

Then he smiled. "Oh, yes, indeed. Very much," he said.

"Well," she began her explanation rather discreetly. "I was busy this morning and did not prepare much luncheon. We are very fond of sweet corn, and I cooked an enormous amount. But that's all I have for luncheon—sweet corn and butter. We haven't even bread, because I am going to bake this afternoon, and we never eat it with sweet corn anyhow. Now, if you care to eat sweet corn, please, and canned peaches, we'd just love to have you stay for luncheon with us."

Rev. Mr. Morgan was charmed, and said so. So Prudence rushed to the kitchen, opened the peaches in a hurry, and fished out a clean napkin for her guest. Then they gathered about the table, five girls and the visiting minister. It was really a curious sight, that table. In the center stood a tall vase of goldenrod. On either side of the vase was a great platter piled high with sweet corn, on the cob. Around the table were six plates with the necessary silverware, and a glass of water for each. There was also a small dish of peaches at each place, and an individual plate of butter. That was all—except the napkins. But Prudence made no apologies. She was a daughter of the parsonage! She showed Rev. Mr. Morgan to his place as graciously and sweetly as though she were ushering him in to a twenty-seven-course banquet.

"Will you return thanks, Mr. Morgan?" she said.

And the girls bowed their heads. Rev. Mr. Morgan cleared his throat, and began: "Our Father we thank thee for this table."

There was more of the blessing, but the parsonage girls heard not one additional phrase—except Connie, who followed him conscientiously through every word. Carol burst into merry laughter, close upon his reverent Amen—and after one awful glare at her sister, Prudence joined in, and soon it was rollicking glee around the parsonage table. Mr. Morgan himself smiled uncertainly. He was puzzled. More, he was embarrassed, but as soon as Carol got her breath, she gasped out an explanation.

"You were just—right, Mr. Morgan—to give thanks—for the table! There's nothing—on it—to be thankful for!"

And the whole family went off once more into peals of laughter.

Mr. Morgan had very little appetite that day. He did not seem to be so fond of sweet corn as he had assured Prudence. He talked very little, too. And as soon as possible he took his hat and walked hurriedly away. He never called at the parsonage again.

A few weeks after this Carol distinguished herself again, and to her lasting mortification. A man living only six blocks from the parsonage had generously offered Mr. Starr free pasture for his pretty little Jersey in his front yard, and the offer was gratefully accepted. This meant that every evening the twins must walk after the cow, and every morning must take her back for the day's grazing.

One evening, as they were starting out from the meadow homeward with the docile animal, Carol stopped and gazed at Blinlike reflectively.

"Lark," she said, "I just believe to my soul that I could ride this cow. She's so gentle, and I'm such a good hand at sticking on."

"Carol!" ejaculated Lark. "Think how it would look for a parsonage girl to go down the street riding a cow."

"But there's no one to see," protested Carol. And this was true. For the parsonage was near the edge of town, and the girls passed only five houses on their way home from the meadow—and all of them were well back from the road.

Lark argued and pleaded, but Carol was firm. "I must try it," she insisted, "and if it doesn't go well I can slide off. You can lead her, Lark."

The obliging Lark boosted her sister up, and Carol nimbly scrambled into place, riding astride.

"I've got to ride this way," she said. "Goes like such a funny buck. I couldn't keep up any other way. If I saw anyone coming I'll slide for it."

For a while all went well. Lark led Blinlike carefully, guiding about anxiously to see that no one approached. So they advanced to within two blocks of the parsonage. By this time Blinlike concluded that she was being imposed upon. She shook her head violently, and twitched the rope from Lark's hand, gave a scornful look of her dainty head, and struck out madly for home.

With great presence of mind, Carol fell flat upon the cow's neck, and hung on for dear life while Lark, in terror, started out in pursuit.

"Help! Help!" she cried loudly. "Lark! Lark! Papa!"

In this way they turned in at the parsonage gate, which happily stood open. As luck would have it, Mr. Starr was standing at the door with two men who had been calling on him, and hearing Lark's frantic cries, they rushed to meet the wild procession, and had the unique experience of seeing a parsonage girl riding flat on her stomach on the neck of a galloping Jersey, with another parsonage girl in mad pursuit.

Blinlike stopped beside the barn and turned her head about indignantly. Carol slid to the ground, and buried her face in her hands at sight of the two men with her father. Then, with never a word, she lit out for the house at top speed. The three met, sat down on the ground and burst into hearty laughter.

Lark came upon them as they sat thus, and Lark was angry. She stamped her foot with a violence that must have hurt her.

"I don't see anything to laugh at," she cried passionately. "It was awful. It was just awful! Carrie might have been killed! It is—"

"Tell us all about it, Lark," gasped her father. And Lark did so, smiling.

"The family had been in the new parsonage only three weeks, when a visiting minister called on them. It was about ten minutes before the lunch hour at the time of his arrival. Mr. Starr was in the country, visiting, so the girls received him alone. It was an unfortunate day for the Starrs. Fairy had been at college all morning, and Prudence had been rummaging in the attic, getting it ready for a rainy day and winter playroom for the younger girls. She was dusty and tired."

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A few weeks after this Carol distinguished herself again, and to her lasting mortification. A man living only six blocks from the parsonage had generously offered Mr. Starr free pasture for his pretty little Jersey in his front yard, and the offer was gratefully accepted. This meant that every evening the twins must walk after the cow, and every morning must take her back for the day's grazing.

One evening, as they were starting out from the meadow homeward with the docile animal, Carol stopped and gazed at Blinlike reflectively.

"Lark," she said, "I just believe to my soul that I could ride this cow. She's so gentle, and I'm such a good hand at sticking on."

"Carol!" ejaculated Lark. "Think how it would look for a parsonage girl to go down the street riding a cow."

"But there's no one to see," protested Carol. And this was true. For the parsonage was near the edge of town, and the girls passed only five houses on their way home from the meadow—and all of them were well back from the road.

Lark argued and pleaded, but Carol was firm. "I must try it," she insisted, "and if it doesn't go well I can slide off. You can lead her, Lark."

The obliging Lark boosted her sister up, and Carol nimbly scrambled into place, riding astride.

"I've got to ride this way," she said. "Goes like such a funny buck. I couldn't keep up any other way. If I saw anyone coming I'll slide for it."

For a while all went well. Lark led Blinlike carefully, guiding about anxiously to see that no one approached. So they advanced to within two blocks of the parsonage. By this time Blinlike concluded that she was being imposed upon. She shook her head violently, and twitched the rope from Lark's hand, gave a scornful look of her dainty head, and struck out madly for home.

With great presence of mind, Carol fell flat upon the cow's neck, and hung on for dear life while Lark, in terror, started out in pursuit.

"Help! Help!" she cried loudly. "Lark! Lark! Papa!"

In this way they turned in at the parsonage gate, which happily stood open. As luck would have it, Mr. Starr was standing at the door with two men who had been calling on him, and hearing Lark's frantic cries, they rushed to meet the wild procession, and had the unique experience of seeing a parsonage girl riding flat on her stomach on the neck of a galloping Jersey, with another parsonage girl in mad pursuit.

Blinlike stopped beside the barn and turned her head about indignantly. Carol slid to the ground, and buried her face in her hands at sight of the two men with her father. Then, with never a word, she lit out for the house at top speed. The three met, sat down on the ground and burst into hearty laughter.

Lark came upon them as they sat thus, and Lark was angry. She stamped her foot with a violence that must have hurt her.

"I don't see anything to laugh at," she cried passionately. "It was awful. It was just awful! Carrie might have been killed! It is—"

"Tell us all about it, Lark," gasped her father. And Lark did so, smiling.

"The family had been in the new parsonage only three weeks, when a visiting minister called on them. It was about ten minutes before the lunch hour at the time of his arrival. Mr. Starr was in the country, visiting, so the girls received him alone. It was an unfortunate day for the Starrs. Fairy had been at college all morning, and Prudence had been rummaging in the attic, getting it ready for a rainy day and winter playroom for the younger girls. She was dusty and tired."

The luncheon hour arrived, and the girls came in from school, eager to be again together. Still the grave young minister, disconcerting upon serious topics with the flippant Prudence—and in spite of dust and perspiration, she was good to look upon. Rev. Mr. Morgan realized that, and could not tear himself away. Finally Prudence sighed.

"Do you like sweet corn, Mr. Morgan?"

This was entirely out of the line of their conversation, and for a moment he faltered. "Sweet corn?" he repeated.

"Yes, sweet corn, you know—cooked on the cob."

Then he smiled. "Oh, yes, indeed. Very much," he said.

"Well," she began her explanation rather discreetly. "I was busy this morning and did not prepare much luncheon. We are very fond of sweet corn, and I cooked an enormous amount. But that's all I have for luncheon—sweet corn and butter. We haven't even bread, because I am going to bake this afternoon, and we never eat it with sweet corn anyhow. Now, if you care to eat sweet corn, please, and canned peaches, we'd just love to have you stay for luncheon with us."

ments all out on the table, and when we are ready we'll just flag back the doors carefully—and there you are!"

So the table was prettily decorated with flowers, and great plates of small waffles and cake were placed upon it. In the center was an enormous punch-bowl, borrowed from the Averys, full of lemonade. Glasses were properly arranged on the trays, and piles of nicely home-baked napkins were scattered here and there. The girls felt that the dining room was a credit to them, and to the Methodist church entire.

From every nook and corner of the house they hunted out chairs and stools, anticipating a real run upon the parsonage. Nor were they disappointed. The twins and Connie were not even arrayed in their plain little gingham, clean, before the first arrivals were ushered up into the front bedroom, ordinarily occupied by Prudence and Fairy.

"There's Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Proutis, and Mrs.—" began Connie, listening intently to the voices in the next room.

"Yes," whispered Carol, "peek through the keyhole, Lark, and see if Mrs. Proutis is looking under the bed for dust. They say she—"

"You'd better not let Prudence catch you repeating—"

"There's Mrs. Stone, and Mrs. Davis, and—"

"They say Mrs. Davis only belongs to the Ladies' Aid for the sake of the refreshments, and—"

"Carol! Prudence will punish you."

"Well, I don't believe it," protested Carol. "I'm just telling you what I've heard other people say."

"We aren't allowed to repeat gossip," urged Lark.

"No, and I think it's a shame, too, for it's awfully funny. Minnie Drake told me that Miss Vane joined the Methodist church as soon as she heard the new minister was a widower, so she—"

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## PLANS OF CONGRESS

WILL PASS SEVERAL MEASURES OF PRIME IMPORTANCE AND QUIT WITH THAT.

EXTRA SESSION NOT WANTED

Number of Bills Introduced This Winter Is Much Smaller Than Usual—Many of Them Deal With Cost of Living.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Congress' New Year's resolution is said to be to put through the two or three measures of prime importance, and quit them, the equally important appropriation bills, and to be content with that, and thus, so far as human foresight can compass it, make it certain that the president will not be compelled to call an extra session of congress in the spring, a session which would begin probably with a terrific fight between Republicans and Democrats for the control and organization of the house of representatives.

Recent records have been broken in congress lately. The number of bills which have been introduced since the session opened the first Monday in December has been smaller than during any like period in the "last 20 years."

It is true that some lawmakers have introduced measures for which they have no hope of passage at present, but about which they hope public opinion will crystallize later. The number of these bills, however, is small, and so, barring the ordinary pension bills, comparatively few things of national moment have been presented to either house for present or future consideration.

This does not take account of the railroad legislation in its various forms which the president made the main feature of his message to congress, nor does it take account of some other highly important things which sooner or later must be given consideration by the national legislators. The simple fact is that the number of bills is much, very much smaller than is usually the case.

May Vote on Big Questions.

It is probable that before congress dies on March 4 the question of substituting to the states the federal constitutional amendment establishing prohibition will be voted on by congress. There is a struggle on already between the opposing forces interested in this measure. The federal support of prohibition also will be given consideration.

Senator William H. Thompson of Kansas is only one of a number of senators and members to introduce bills for the election of president and vice president by a direct vote of the people. Senator John P. Shafroth of Colorado has introduced a bill to the same general effect, which, however, would work a complete change in the method of selecting the president and the vice president. His bill stipulates that the two officials shall be chosen without the intervention in any way of the electoral college, and it provides for a term of six years for the president and for his ineligibility for re-election forever thereafter.

Other Bills of Interest.

Congress has in its keeping a bill, which pressure of time may or may not prevent from receiving consideration, to admit free of import charges all wheat which is brought into the United States for seed purposes.

Another bill has gone to the legislature with this message, for the farmers particularly, and the public generally to a considerable extent, will be deeply interested in the fate of the measure. It was offered by Representative Hattar Stearnson of Minnesota.

It is said that this bill was introduced as the result of a suggestion made by a single farmer of the great Northwest who received seed from South American and European countries. It was sent him in part simply for commercial purposes, but in another part, it is said, for use under a well-based belief that the growth results would be most satisfactory.

Rural mail carriers will be interested in a bill introduced by Senator J. Gronna of North Dakota who has asked congress to legislate so that the rural route men shall in no case receive less than \$1,200 a year, and that any reduction of this pay shall be made impossible. There are some members of congress who do not see how legislation can be passed which grosses not to re-legislate on the same subject. It is history, however, that congress virtually never reduces salaries, and so if a minimum once is fixed, it probably will remain fixed.

Madden's Bill for Postal Employees.

Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois has put in a bill which looks to the gratification of post office clerks and carriers in first and second class post offices. He wishes to have these clerks and carriers divided into six classes with salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,500. The understanding is now that the highest pay that a clerk can get is \$1,200, while the minimum pay is said to be considerably below the first sum named in Mr. Madden's measure.

Representative Frank Park of Georgia has proposed a plan by which Confederate soldiers may be pensioned. If this measure had been introduced twenty-five or thirty years ago it probably would have aroused expressions of resentment from a large part of the country. The bill proposes a continuing appropriation of \$5,000,000.

Here's a Tip About Hotel Guests.

In the American Magazine a writer says: "Here's a funny thing by the way, that I've noticed about hotel guests: You leave a soiled towel in a room and the guest will probably complain. But you can leave a bucket of paint and a paper-hanger's scaffold in the hallway, and compel the guest to crawl under a stepladder to get to his room and he will put up with it cheerfully—because he knows you are painting or papering by way of making an improvement, and he is in sympathy with that. It doesn't cost much to make over a carpet so that a bare spot in front of the dresser will be eliminated, but such little details are a vast help in making a hotel prosper."

Use Frog Legs in Wireless Telegraphy.

The latest turn of science in the electrical field is, to the utilization of animals instead of metals for the purpose of recording messages taken from the air. Going back to the earliest days of electrical investigation, it was noted that the servants experimented with frogs' legs, so the practice was taken up in connection with wireless telegraphy. It is found that by connecting the sciatic nerve of a frog's leg with the microphone circuit of a receiver, an ideal detector is obtained. One end of the leg is fixed to a base and the opposite end connected with a pivoted lever so as to record on a slowly revolving paper-covered drum the contraction of the muscles caused by the electric impulses. In experimenting along this line it also has been discovered that the human stomach is extremely sensitive to electric shocks and that it will better detect light shocks than any galvanometer or similar device now in use.

Daily Thought.

For the world is not repose, but fresh work, a larger sphere of usefulness and influence. The commoner of ten cities is given to the man who pound had grown to ten pounds; the command of five cities to the man whose pound had grown to five pounds. The faculty of doing good









(Copyright, by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

The parsonage girls entertain a visiting minister, much to his discomfiture, —and Carol rides a cow with disastrous results.

Mr. Starr, a widower Methodist minister, has been assigned to the congregation at Mount Mark, Iowa. He and his daughter, Prudence, who is nineteen and the eldest of five girls—have come on ahead to get the new parsonage ready for the younger members of the family. Of course the whole town, especially the Methodists, is very curious about the newcomers.

## CHAPTER II—Continued.

So it was that the twins and Connie were alone for a while.

"Yes, I think I did myself," was the complacent answer. "But I intended to put in 'Keep us as the apple of thy eye, hold us in the hollow of thy hand, and I forgot it until I had said 'Amen.' I had a notion to put in a postscript, but I believe that's done."

"Never mind," said Carol. "I'll use that in mine, tomorrow."

It cannot be said that this form of family worship was a great success. The twins were invariably stereotyped, cut and dried. They thanked the Lord for the beautiful morning, for kind friends, for health and family, and praised the Lord for the good things of this life.

But later on the morning worship went better. The prayers of the children clung—became more personal, less flowery. They remembered the fact that when they knelt they were in the face of God, and speaking direct to him.

The family had been in the new parsonage only three weeks, when a visiting minister called on them. It was about ten minutes before the luncheon hour at the time of his arrival. Mr. Starr was in the country, visiting, so the girls received him alone. It was an unfortunate day for the Starrs. Prudence had been at college all morning, and Prudence had been rummaging in the attic, getting it ready for a rainy day and winter playroom for the younger girls. She was dusty and tired.

The luncheon hour arrived, and the girls came in from school, eager to be up and away. Prudence, the grave young minister sat down, and after serious topics with the fidgety Prudence—and in spite of dust and perspiration, she was good to look upon. Rev. Mr. Morgan realized that, and could not turn himself away. Finally Prudence sighed.

"Do you like sweet corn, Mr. Morgan?"

This was entirely out of the line of their conversation, and for a moment he faltered. "Sweet corn," he repeated. "Yes, roasting ears, you know—cooked on the cob."

Then he smiled. "Oh, yes, indeed. Very much," he said.

"Well," she began, her explanation clearly. "It was busy this morning and did not prepare much luncheon. We are very fond of sweet corn, and I cooked an enormous amount. But that's all we have for luncheon—sweet corn and butter. We haven't even bread, because I am going to bake this afternoon, and we need it with sweet corn, anyhow. Now, if you had just sweet corn and butter, and canned peaches, we'd just love to have you stay for luncheon with us."

Rev. Mr. Morgan was charmed, and said so. So Prudence rushed to the kitchen, opened the peaches in a hurry, and fished out a clean napkin for her guest. Then they sat down to the table, five girls and the visiting minister. It was really a curious sight, that table. In the center stood a tall vase of goldenrod. On either side of the vase was a great platter piled high with sweet corn, on the cob! Around the table were six plates, with the necessary silverware, and a glass of water for each. There was also a small dish of peaches at each place, and an individual plate of butter. That was all—except the napkins. But Prudence made no apologies. She was a daughter of the parsonage! She showed Rev. Mr. Morgan to his place as graciously and sweetly as though she were ushering him in to a twenty-seven-course banquet.

"Will you return thanks, Mr. Morgan?" she said.

And the girls bowed their heads. Rev. Mr. Morgan cleared his throat, and began: "Our Father we thank thee for this table."

There was more of the blessing, but the parsonage girls heard not one additional phrase—except Connie, who followed him conscientiously through every word. Carol burst into merry laughter, close upon his reverent "Amen"—and after one awful glare at her sister, Prudence joined in, and soon it was a rattling group around the parsonage table. Mr. Morgan himself avoided uncertainty. He was puzzled. More, he was embarrassed. But as soon as Carol could get her breath, she gasped out an explanation.

"You were just—right, Mr. Morgan—to give thanks—for the table! There's nothing on it—to be thankful for!" And the whole family went off once more into peals of laughter, and Prudence, who did not seem to be so fond of sweet corn as he had assured Prudence. He talked very little, too. And as soon as possible he took his hat and walked hurriedly away. He never called at the parsonage again.

A few weeks after this Carol distinguished herself again, and to her lasting mortification. A man living only six blocks from the parsonage had generously offered Mr. Starr free pasture for his pretty little Jersey in his broad meadow, and the offer was gratefully accepted. This meant that every evening the twins must walk after the cow, and every morning must take her back for the day's grazing.

One evening, as they were starting from the meadow homeward with the docile animal, Carol stopped and gazed at Blinkie reflectively.

"Lark," she said, "I just believe to my soul that I could ride this cow. She's so gentle, and I'm such a good hand at sticking on."

"Carol!" ejaculated Lark. "Think how it would look for a parsonage girl to go down the street riding a cow!"

"And this is true. For the parsonage was near the edge of town, and the girls passed only five houses on their way home from the meadow—and all of them were well back from the road."

Lark argued and pleaded, but Carol was firm. "I must try it," she insisted. "And if it doesn't go well, I can slide off. You can lead her, Lark."

The obliging Lark boosted her sister up, and Carol nimbly scrambled into place, riding astride.

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For a while all went well. Lark and Blinkie carefully, gazing about anxiously to see that no one approached. So they advanced to within two blocks of the parsonage. By this time Blinkie concluded that she was being imposed upon. She shook her head violently, and twitched the rope from Lark's hand, gave a scornful toss of her dignity head, and started out nimbly for home. With great presence of mind, Carol fell flat upon the cow's neck, and hung on for dear life, while Lark, in terror, started out in pursuit.

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"I don't see anything to laugh at," she cried passionately. "It was awful, it was just awful! Carlie might have been killed! It—it—"

"Tell us all about it, Lark," gasped her father. And Lark did so, smiling.

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all out on the table, and when we are ready we'll just fling back the doors carelessly—and—there you are!"

So the table was presently decorated with flowers and great plates of sundries and cake were placed upon it. In the center was an enormous punch-bowl, borrowed from the Averys, full of lemonade. Glasses were properly arranged on the trays, and piles of nicely home-laundered napkins were scattered here and there. The girls felt that the dining room was a credit to them, and to the Methodist church and choir.

From every nook and corner of the house they hunted out chairs and stools, anticipating a real run upon the parsonage. Nor were they disappointed. The twins and Connie were not even arrayed in their plain little gingham, clean, before the first arrivals were ushered up into the front bedroom, ordinarily occupied by Prudence and Lark.

"There's Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Prentiss and Mrs.," began Connie, listening intently to the voices in the next room.

"Yes," whispered Carol, "peek through the keyhole, Lark, and see if Mrs. Prentiss is looking under the bed for dust. They say she—"

"You'd better not let Prudence catch you repeating—"

"There's Mrs. Stone, and Mrs. Davis, and—"

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"We aren't allowed to repeat gossip," urged Lark. "It's a shame, too. No, and I think it's a shame, too, for it's awfully funny. Minnie Drake told me that Miss Varne joined the Methodist church as soon as she heard the new minister was a widower, so she—"

"Carol!" Carol whirled around sharply, and flushed, and swallowed hard. For Prudence was just behind her.

"I—I—," but she could get no further.

Upon occasion Prudence was quite terrible. "So I heard," said Lark, dryly, but her eyes were hard. "Now run upstairs and out to the field, or to the barn, and play. And, Carol, be sure and remind me of that speech tonight. I might forget it."

The girls ran quickly out, Carol well in the lead.

"No wedding fee for me," she mumbled bitterly. "Somehow I just can't help repeating—"

"You don't want to," said Lark, "but you can't help it. You think it's such fun, you know."

"Well, anyhow, I'm sure I won't get any cake tonight. It seems to me Prudence is very—harsh sometimes."

"You can appeal to father, if you like."

Do you think that Prudence is a bit too young to handle the youngsters with proper discipline?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## SUPREME IN HIS EGOTISM

Man So Sure of Himself That He Suffers Little from the Desire to Possess.

Men do not, as a rule, suffer very much from the desire to possess, because they are so sure that they do possess, because they find it so difficult to conceive that their wife can find any other man attractive, writes W. L. George in the Atlantic Monthly.

They are too well accustomed to being courted, because they have power and money; only they think it is because they are men. Beyond a jealous care for their wives' fidelity, which I suspect arises mainly from the feeling that an unfaithful wife is a criticism, they do not ask very much. But women suffer much more deeply because they are sure that a man has lavished on them centuries of a condescending admiration; that the king who lays his crown at their feet knows that his is the crown to give. While men possess by right of possession women possess only by right of pretensions and conceits. They feel it, and their bitter tragedy is that they are growing a little older, and uncertain of their power, for they are afraid, as age comes, of losing their man, while I have never heard of a husband afraid of losing his wife, or able to repress his surprise if she forsook him.

Lesson of the Dead Nations. We can know nothing of any nation unless we know its history; and we can know nothing of the history of any nation unless we know something of the history of all nations. The book of the world is full of knowledge we need to acquire, of lessons we need to learn, of wisdom we need to assimilate. Consider only this brief sentence of Polybius, quoted by Plutarch: "In Carthage no one is blamed, however he may have gained his wealth."

A pleasant place, no doubt, for business were taught how to get on, and extravagance, a self-satisfied, self-confident, avaricious, money-loving people, honoring success, and hugging its fancied security, while in far-off Rome Cato pronounced its doom—Agnes Repplier, in the Atlantic.

## Remedy for Hiccoughs.

Several cures for hiccoughs will be welcomed by many mothers. Having a patient catch a lump of sugar, and give her a drop of water up to the throat. That doesn't mean to stand on your head, though it certainly sounds rather like it. Hold the glass of water in one hand, lean forward and bend over the glass, tilting it away from you, and drink from the further edge.

Another remedy is to stand facing the person hiccoughing, grasp her hands firmly between the elbows, and breathe steadily at her, keeping time with her. Or have her hold her breath and count 60. Or take nine gulps of cold water very slowly.

## According to Growth.

Freddie was told by his father to find out the prices of seeds. He did, and he announced: "Twenty-five cents for a bushel of corn, and fifty cents for a bushel of peas."

## Immense Chestnut Tree.

The largest Spanish chestnut tree in the world grows in a forest on the slopes of Mount Etna. It is said that 100 soldiers and their horses opened shelter beneath it from the rain.

## PLANS OF CONGRESS

WILL PASS SEVERAL MEASURES OF PRIME IMPORTANCE AND QUIT WITH THAT.

## EXTRA SESSION NOT WANTED

Number of Bills Introduced This Winter Is Much Smaller Than Usual—Many of Them Deal With Cost of Living.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Congress' New Year's resolution is said to be to put through three measures of prime importance and with them the equally important appropriation bills, and to be content with that, and thus, so far as human foresight can compass it, make it certain that the present session will not be compelled to hold an extra session of congress in the spring.

A session which would begin probably with a terrific fight between Republicans and Democrats for the control and organization of the house of representatives.

Recent records have been broken in congress lately. The number of bills which have been introduced since the session opened the first Monday in December has been smaller than during any like period in the last 20 years.

It is true that some lawmakers have introduced measures for which they have no hope of passage at present, but about which they hope public opinion will crystallize later. The number of these bills, however, is small, and so, barring the ordinary pension bills, comparatively few of the legislative program have been presented to the house for present or future consideration.

Of course this does not take account of the railroad legislation in its varied forms which the president made the main feature of his message to congress, nor does it take account of some other highly important legislation, such as the proposed revision of the national legislators. The simple fact is that the number of bills is much, very much smaller than is usually the case.

## May Vote on Big Questions.

It is probable that before congress dies on March 4 the question of submitting to the states the federal constitutional amendment establishing prohibition will be voted on by congress. There is a struggle on foot between the opposing forces interested in this measure. The federal suffrage amendment also will be given consideration.

Senator William H. Thompson of Kansas is only one of a number of senators and members to introduce bills for the election of president and vice president by direct vote of the people. Senator John P. Shafroth of Colorado has introduced a bill to the same general effect, which, however, would work a complete change in the method of selecting the president and the vice president. His bill stipulates that the two officials shall be chosen without the aid of electors, and that the electoral college, and it provides for a term of six years for the president and for his ineligibility for reelection forever thereafter.

## Other Bills of Interest.

Congress has in its keeping a bill, which pressure of time may or may not prevent from coming to consideration, to admit free of import duties all wheat which is brought in to the United States for seed purposes. The word which has gone to the legislators with this measure is that the farmers particularly, and the public generally to a considerable extent, will be deeply interested in the fate of the measure. It was offered by Representative Halvor Steenerson of Minnesota.

It is said that this bill was introduced as the result of a suggestion made by a single farmer of the great Northwest who received seed from South American and European countries. It was sent him in part simply for experimental purposes, but in another part, it is said, for use under a well-believed belief that the growth results would be most satisfactory.

Rural mail carriers will be interested in a bill introduced by Senator J. Gronna of North Dakota who has asked congress to legislate so that the rural route men shall in no case receive less than \$1,200 a year, and that made impossible. There are some members of congress who do not see how legislation can bind future congresses not to re-legislate on the same subject. It is history, however, that congress virtually never reduces salaries, and so if a minimum once is fixed, it probably will remain fixed.

## Madden's Bill for Postal Employees.

Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois also has put in a bill which looks to the gratification of post office clerks and carriers in first and second class post offices. He wishes to have these clerks and carriers divided into six classes with salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,500. The understanding is now that the highest pay that a clerk can get is \$1,200, while the minimum pay is said to be considerably below the first sum named in Mr. Madden's measure.

Representative Frank Park of Georgia has proposed a plan by which Confederate soldiers may be pensioned. If this measure had been introduced twenty-five or thirty years ago it probably would have aroused expressions of resentment from a large part of the country. The bill proposes a continuing appropriation of \$3,000,000.

## Here's a Tip About Hotel Guests.

In the American Magazine a writer says: "Here's a funny thing, by the way. I've noticed about hotel guests. You leave a soiled towel in a room and the guest will probably complain. But you can leave a bucket of paint and a paper-hanger's scaffold in the hallway, and compel the guest to crawl under a stepladder to get to his room and he will put up with it cheerfully. He is not so particular about getting his hands dirty, keeping time with you. Or have her hold her breath and count 60. Or take nine gulps of cold water very slowly."

## Use Frog Legs in Wireless Telegraphy.

The latest turn in the utilization of electrical field is a funny thing, by the way. It is the use of frog legs for the purpose of recording messages taken from the air. Going back to the earliest days of electrical investigation, it was noted that the savants experimented with frogs' legs, so the practice was taken up in connection with wireless telegraphy. It is found that by connecting the sciatic nerve of the frog's leg with the microphone circuit of the receiver, an ideal detector is obtained. One end of the leg is fixed, to a base and the opposite end connected with a pivoted lever so as to record on a slowly revolving paper-covered drum the contraction of the muscles caused by the electric impulses. In experimenting with this it was discovered that the human stomach is extremely sensitive to electric shocks and that it will better detect light shocks than any galvanometer or similar device now in use.

## Daily Thought.

For the reward is not repose, but fresh work, a larger sphere of usefulness and interest. The man who is given to the man whose pound had grown to ten pounds; the command of five cities to the man whose pound had grown to five pounds. The faculty of doing good, by an eternal law, is multiplied and magnified according to the use which is made of it.—Frederick Denison Maury.

a year for fifteen years, which equals the amount of the cotton tax levied upon the cotton-growing states after the Civil war. The money would be used to pension soldiers and sailors of the Civil war, and the widows of Confederate soldiers.

## For Monument to Maury.

It is interesting to note in this connection that a bill which has a good deal of northern support has just been introduced to erect a monument to the United States navy, and later a ranking officer in the Confederate navy. Commander Maury was a student of ocean currents. He charted the Gulf stream and contributed an immense amount of oceanographic knowledge to the world.

## Our Santo Domingo Fuss.

Santo Domingo, a small country, is looming large just now in the field of Washington interests and anxieties. Virtually the United States at war with Santo Domingo. There are several hundred United States marines in the little republic which has been put under martial law by Uncle Sam.

Word which has come from the state department recently makes it appear that the United States hereafter may consider the necessity of taking a hand in the safeguarding of the rights of small nations. Some students of international relations hold that if the United States does this it means that the countries of Europe may one day feel they have a perfect right to take a hand in affairs on this side of the water and that therefore the Monroe Doctrine must go by the board.

The United States has been so busy with speculation, and for future development to prove one way or the other, but there is intense interest and some apprehension among the lawmakers today because the Dominican government has protested to the powers of Europe against Uncle Sam's action in placing that country under martial law.

## May Cause Complications.

It is not to be supposed for an instant, of course, as the officials here view it, that the big European governments which have been appealed to by Santo Domingo will do anything in the matter, or certainly not at present because their hands are exceedingly full with the internal revenue and the protest, however, has gone on record, and as some of the lookers into the future here see the thing, it possibly eventually may develop complications for this government.

Haiti and Santo Domingo have been prickly-pear points to Uncle Sam for a long time. The last occasion was when the United States sent troops to Haiti to collect not only the customs of that country, but its internal taxes as well, and to look after their disbursement. It seems likely that in order to bring about complete order in Santo Domingo some like arrangement must be made with Haiti.

The United States is collecting the customs of the Dominican Republic, but it is not collecting its internal taxes.

The most recent trouble with Santo Domingo came because the various elements down there, led by different men, attempted each in its own way to take the internal revenue and to spend it for personal selfish purposes. The result was such an internal row that the United States had to step in, and as a matter of fact was in a mild way at war with Santo Domingo today, although it is not called war.

Promised Their Debts Should Be Paid. During the Roosevelt administration England, France and Germany, to all of whom Santo Domingo owed money which it would not pay, asked the United States to assume with them a joint control over the revenues of the little republic. President Roosevelt could not entertain such a proposition because in a way it was a violation of the Monroe doctrine, but it also would have been a violation of the American administration made an arrangement by which the United States government was pledged to maintain the payments on the Dominican debt.

So it is that we have been collecting revenue down there and paying off the republic's debt as well as we could. The internal revenues were left to the Dominican government itself. As soon as it was found out that there was money for the Dominican government in the internal taxes of the country, four or five governments sprang up, each one willing to fight the other for the spoils. This led to virtual intervention on the part of the president, and the United States government was pledged to maintain control in Santo Domingo and bring about order, but the fact that this little bit of a republic, that really is not a republic at all, has protested to the powers of Europe against the action of the United States, may bring trouble to us in the future.

## No Apprehensions.

"So Crimson Gulch has gone for prohibition." "That's what it has," replied Broncho Bob.

"Isn't it going to drive some of the old toppers to desperation?" "Not a chance. What's the good of desperation if there ain't no drink for it to drive you to?"

## The Early Huntsman.

"The pilgrim fathers went out and shot wild turkeys." "The custom was much safer than those of hunters today. A turkey is a great improvement on a deer. They sit up in trees above their tails, and the hunter has to shoot over the hunter's head. A man will mistake a fellow hunter for one of them."

## Season's Skirts Must Be Narrow

Paris Has So Ordered, and of Course American Women Will Obey.

## PETTICOAT A DEAD LETTER

Unless of the Thinnest Material, It Will Not Be Worn—Outside Blouses Grows in Popularity—Ribbon to Be Used as a Substitute for Embroidery.

New York.—Every cable brings from Paris the news that the skirts of 1917 will be narrow. All those in the watch towers have proclaimed the coming of this enemy to full skirts since last September, but only in limited segments of the society was the news acted upon. The manufacturers had the material for full skirts, the wholesale houses turned them out by the thousands, and it was only left to the exclusive women and their dressmakers to cut down the width and lengthen the hem.

Even now there are skirts that are slightly gathered to the waistline, and these are coming from some of the best houses in Paris, but they are dropped away, a lower skirt that is quite narrow. No matter what the fullness, every skirt clings to the figure, as it did in the end of the eighteenth century.

Petticoats are dead, unless they are of chiffon, crepe de chine or jersey silk.

The question which will soon confront every woman is whether she wishes to change the silhouette of her skirt or go on wearing it until it is ready to be discarded. One cheerful feature of the return to the slim silhouette is that a full skirt can be cut into a narrow one with ease.

## The Outside Blouse.

That garment known as the outside blouse, which is merely a short, tight-fitting chemise, has become quite important and popular since the large blouse copied the exclusive French models and placed them within the reach of the average purse. The new ones start at \$55; you can now buy them for \$5 or \$10 in those shops where vast quantities of garments are sold. They still remain at \$30 in the shops that are neither department nor exclusive.

Women like them. They are more becoming than the white shirtwaist and they do not make demands on one's purse for laundry. They have a thin lining of their own, which is a boon to the woman who has neither the time nor the money to arrange a vast variety of expensive underwear which shows through a thin white blouse.

## Skirts of Other Materials.

These outside blouses are worn with skirts that are not of their material or color, so this makes for economy and comfort at once. So far, they are in chiffon embroidered in silk floss or bullion thread, but there are some very smart ones coming in colored satins. The sleeve is half length or long, but the latter style has been chosen for every occasion except one's own dinner table.

The neck is cut in the Renaissance fashion; in fact, the extraordinary high collar, standing or turned over, has given way to the flat, twelfth century neckline.

This is cut in many ways. The dressmaker does not hold one down to the veritable Renaissance. Jenny has taken up the Italian decollete for the daytime, which is cut in the form of a delta. A new gown which she sends over, which was copied from a Rembrandt portrait and which is of black panne velvet with girle and arm pieces of black satin, has no ornamentation at the neckline. The velvet is cut to the base of the neck at the back, then cut out on each side to the armpits and goes in a straight line across the chest below the collarbone.

It may be safely said that the thousands who are continuing to wear the neck arrangement of the last three years because it is becoming and comfortable, are not in fashion. The industries in this country connected with the manufacturing of neckwear will surely set up a howl of protest.

## HIGHEST OF NEW STRAW HATS.

It is a Fine, Black Weave, With a Trim That Rises Skyward on the Side—There is a Lovers' Knot of Black Fur at Side.

Esplant-colored satin is richer than black, and has all the quiet distinction of black.

The grille of a charming gown is crushed and rather wide and tied in a large bow at the side.

Gray velvet trimmed with seal and buttons to match the velvet describes a charming suit.

Underwear need no longer be in simple white, but colors are used freely; nite green is the newest.

Rose-colored chiffon draped over a foundation of silver cloth makes an evening gown of rare beauty.



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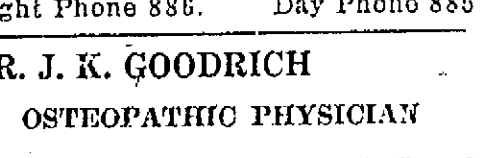
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A New Food For Thin Folks

All thin folks would like to increase their weight and their vitality and have plump and well-rounded bodies. It can be done most easily with the assistance of proper food. The new food is HEMO.

HEMO is a palatable Malted Food in powder form. Not Malted Milk because it contains in addition to all the food values of Malted Milk, the full nutritive force of prime beef together with the natural iron to aid in making red blood.

Take HEMO regularly and you will soon realize the great benefits of this Food Drink.

Good for children as well as grown-ups.

Makes a delicious food drink by simply adding water.

We suggest that you try a 50c package with our guarantee of satisfaction.

OTTO'S PHARMACY  
Grand Rapids, Wis.

## GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, January 18, 1917

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Bill is now being prepared for presentation to the Wisconsin legislature which will make it compulsory to sell eggs and bananas by the pound instead of the dozen at the present time. It is stated that a dozen of large eggs weigh approximately 34 ounces, while a dozen of the smaller kind weigh only 18 ounces, and yet the two sell for the same price. It is said that many chicken breeders have been keeping the smaller kinds of chickens because they do not eat so much and as they are good layers they bring in as much money as the larger ones. Bananas also vary in size as much as eggs, and it is expected that the selling of these by the pound will also give everybody a square deal. It is said that many of the small banana bunches have been in the habit of buying the small bunches of bananas, because they sell for less, and then reselling the fruit at the same price as the larger varieties.

WBBB-KENYON LAW VALID.

The hardest walloping that has been given the anti-prohibition cause in many a day happened recently when the U. S. Supreme court decided to uphold the Webb-Kenyon law, a law that prohibits the shipment of liquor into states that have enacted laws against the sale of intoxicants. The anti-prohibitionists claim that it will mean that their dry states will again go wet when it is discovered that it is impossible to ship booze into dry territory. They contend that the states were voted dry by a lot of people who were kept in the dark by the fellow from drinking, but who had expected to ship in liquor for their own use.

This may be true to a certain extent, for it is undoubtedly a fact that most of the members of the human family can see the faults in others long before they can their own, and many of them vote the dry ticket to save their neighbor from destruction. However, there is no question but what the tendency at the present time is decidedly toward prohibition and there is once in awhile a man who really votes for the proposition because he thinks that it will be a good thing for himself and also good for his family.

While many states have been operating under prohibition for a number of years past, it has been admitted by every honest person who has inquired into the facts that the abolishment of the saloon has not stopped drinking, as the number of drunks seen to be just as many in dry states as in those where the saloon is still open. It was evident and admitted that liquor of all kinds was shipped into the dry territory to private parties who either drank it themselves or else gave it away or peddled it out on the sly. It was also evident and admitted that the law was passed for the purpose of making it illegal to even ship liquor into dry territory, and its upholding by the supreme court will probably do more toward putting on the lid in dry territory than anything that has happened for some time.

CITY MARKET BRINGS IN THIS FARMERS' TRADE

Some time ago the city of Itasca, N. Y., in the midst of a farming community, had the question of a city market brought to its attention. The issue being joined on the problem of the high cost of living, as it affected the wives of the professors at the university "far above Cayuga's water." The merchants had been carrying the accounts of a good many of the members of the faculty, who are proverbially rich, and because of their universal improvidence—and these merchants did not like the idea that the farmers should come into a market and sell in competition on a cash basis. The farmers had no overhead charges for an attractive place of business, they had no heavy delivery charges and costs for other services which the buying public had demanded of the town merchants. It did look rather good.

However, the plan was carried thru, and the market was established. It had some vicissitudes at first, but it finally prospered. What did the merchants find? That the country people were coming to town and buying; that the market was bringing back to their stores the farmer trade which had gradually been lost; that the sales of the local merchants did not fall off in volume, but they did fall off in the perishable farm products on which the grocer was taking a great many risks, and on which his margin of profits was very small. His sales of standard commodities did not diminish, but rather tended to increase. The other merchants soon saw that the market days were the days for special sales, the days for their bigger business.

Then the larger city of Olean, New York, took up the market, and in that place the movement was started and carried through by the Chamber of Commerce itself, though when it started its campaign it got from Itasca the moving spirit in the market plan which had been put into effect. This was Mrs. A. W. Smith, the wife of the president of the College of Engineering, of Cornell University. She told Olean the difficulties and the encouragements which she had encountered, and in general, what the market had done for her. Her claim of manner, her forceful and business-like presentation, so impressed the folks of Olean that the market was started with all enthusiasm and no holding back. Now Olean's merchants, like those of many another town which has tried the venture, have found the ties of mutual interest which bind the city and the back country together. And these ties are those of true co-operation and mutual understanding instead of the aloofness that too often exists between city and country to the detriment of both.

WHAT MACARONI IS MADE OF

Italy without macaroni would be like London without Vaseline. Macaroni is made of a special variety of hard wheat. The paste is forced thru a press full of holes, which brings it out in long strings. These are cut into six-foot lengths and hung in the open air to dry. National Geographic Magazine.

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WHAT MACARONI IS MADE OF

## WISCONSIN COWS

Taken from the Dakota Farmer, Aberdeen, S. D.

"Wisconsin has more cow-testing associations than any other state in the Union. Fifty-six, to be exact. The Babcock test is in use everywhere. Dairying is a business there involving the breeding of a profitable cow for the average Wisconsin farmer or out of the herd she goes. Last year 19,000 cows had to submit to the test in Wisconsin associations and about 4,000 or more than one-half were found to be unprofitable and were got rid of. Why has them now?"

"Some went to the butcher. Others were being shipped into our dairy cows are being shipped into our territory and unloaded at long prices here. These cows are usually sold as coming from Wisconsin, and doubtless many of them do come from Wisconsin. Thousands of worthless cows are available in that state and can be bought for much less than a profitable cow demands. As a rule, profitable cows are not for sale. Wisconsin owners are shrewd enough to know which of their cows to keep. They keep the good ones, and we buy cows from Wisconsin."

"These cows that we buy are often advertised as being tested. As the test would make them better, doubtless many of them are tested. This is why their owners are selling them. The test shows they are not worth testing."

"Remember this when we buy cows from Wisconsin. Wisconsin dairy cows are being shipped into our territory and unloaded at long prices here. These cows are usually sold as coming from Wisconsin, and doubtless many of them do come from Wisconsin. Thousands of worthless cows are available in that state and can be bought for much less than a profitable cow demands. As a rule, profitable cows are not for sale. Wisconsin owners are shrewd enough to know which of their cows to keep. They keep the good ones, and we buy cows from Wisconsin."

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## BEGIN DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTER-COUNTY ROADS

Federal Aid Will Result in Comprehensive Highway System.

WISCONSIN MUST LAY OUT COMPLETE PLAN NEXT WINTER

The next session of the Wisconsin legislature will determine in a measure the future of the Wisconsin highway system. Upon its decision will rest whether Wisconsin will take a great step forward and develop an inter-county highway system or continue to build local roads for local needs solely—we have built 4,800 miles of state aid roads in 3,200 pieces. In a measure, we are at the parting of the ways.

Next year, the first allotment of Federal aid for highways for the State of Wisconsin will become available. Under the Federal aid law, the state must accept the terms of the law and make an appropriation equal to that allotted to this state by the Federal government for 1917—\$385,083.14. For 1918, it will be the same amount; for 1919, \$513,444.28; for 1920, \$641,805.35; a total of \$1,950,416.05.

What makes the next session vitally important is that the Federal government will require that next winter, after the legislature makes the appropriation and accepts the terms of the Federal law, the state highway department must submit a definite and comprehensive program for the full five-year period. Although the money is available from year to year, the complete plan for the expenditure for the full five-year period must be laid out at the beginning. Secretary of Agriculture Houston, in discussing this feature of the law says:

"In accepting the terms of the act, the state, as a matter of course, pledges its faith to the five-year program. It is important because it makes possible the arrangement of a comprehensive scheme of road building. Obviously, the expenditure of the entire amount of money contemplated under the act should be planned at the outset as far as possible and road systems and projects be conceived accordingly."

In further construing the act, the Department says: "A state must submit to the secretary of agriculture, by its state highway department, a definite and comprehensive program of construction for the five-year period, or as much thereof as practicable, and subsequently from time to time an application for Federal aid, known as a project statement, setting forth proposed construction of each rural post road."

This means that next winter the plan must be laid out for the utilization of the approximately \$2,000,000 Federal aid, which we will receive; the \$2,000,000 which the state must appropriate to meet this, and an equal amount which the legislature will undoubtedly require the counties to appropriate—\$6,000,000 in all.

There is every indication that the five-year plan, or project, of highways required will be through roads. A dispatch from Washington throws this light on the situation: "The office of public roads will, as far as practicable, endeavor to have the roads of one state connected with those of another. The effort will be to have the roads continuous in the state and patches here and there will not be constructed out of the Federal aid money."

A further fact bearing upon this is that, under the Federal act, the state must guarantee the maintenance of highways built with Federal money, else the Federal aid will be withdrawn. Wisconsin state aid highways are now maintained by the counties. It is obvious that Federal aid highways must be maintained by the state as the state could not be placed in jeopardy of losing its Federal aid through the failure of the counties to maintain the roads built by Federal aid. In the whole act means Federal aid for main arteries, built under state supervision, and maintained by the state or under state supervision.

Herein fits the plan and purpose of the Good Roads Association of Wisconsin for a trunk line system of roads for which it is conducting a state-wide campaign. Let the present state aid continue and be utilized in the present way, as it is done in most places, in the development of local roads. Let the Federal aid and accruing amounts be applied to the building of inter-county lines—thus taking care of the local and broader aspects of the road problem, and, finally, carry into effect this plan as follows:

Provide by statute that the State Highway Commission shall be empowered to lay out a prospective state trunk line system for future development, and that in this system shall be incorporated the five-year plan, or project, to be submitted to the Federal government for its approval upon

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## THE GRAND PROMOTER

He Pays a Debt in the Usual Way

By M. QUAD  
Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

There was a man walking up and down the corridor on the floor on which the grand promoter had his office.

Back and forth—to and fro. "Three times—five times—ten times. There were anxiety and desperation in his attitude. A man does not jump off the Brooklyn bridge until he has given the matter a little thought. He does not board the tiger in his lair without making figures on his chances.

At last the walker resolved. He was the chiropractitioner of room No. 8, and cutting out corns had not made a coward of him. He walked boldly to Mr. Croft's door and opened it. He had no gun on him, but he knew that his cause was just. "Come in, Mr. Croft—come in!" called the major in a bland and cheery voice. "Come right in. By George, but what a coincidence—what a coincidence! Not a minute ago I sat down to write you a note asking you to step down here. There is surely such a thing as mental telepathy!"

"You have owed me \$1 for the last four months," stilly replied the chiropractitioner, as he stepped into the room. "Just so—exactly—just so," smiled the major. "And you said you'd pay me next day."

"I presume I did. Yes, I know I did, and I humbly apologize that it slipped my mind. My dear man, permit me to pay you \$2—\$3—\$4—\$5. I have a check here for \$250. You may hand me \$245 balance, and I shall be perfectly satisfied."

"I haven't got no \$245," replied the man, "and I only want what is due me. I'll go to the bank with you." "Don't! Don't do it! I'd never forgive myself for putting you to that trouble. You're a man of words, not a man of action. It was surely a curious thing you were coming down to see me. Doctor, do you know where I stood financially four months ago?"

"Mighty hard up, I guess," was the sullen reply.

"You're hit it. Yes, sir; I was so hard up that I didn't own the shoes to my feet. It was the hardest kind of work for me to raise a dollar. The cold, cruel world sneered at me and called me a deadbeat, but there were a few exceptions. You were one. In my darkest hour you had confidence in me. When I wanted words of encouragement you spoke them."

"You told me not to despair. You said that the darkest hour was the first before the dawn." "I never said any such thing," replied Mr. Croft. "I was suspicious of you from the start."

"Mr. Croft, the time has come when I can reward you a thousand fold." "That's all guff."

"I have just organized the great American Vial Patent company; capital, \$3,000,000. The stock will go to 200 above par. Dividends will be 50 per











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We are prepared to do your WELL DRILLING at reasonable prices. We have two modern machines and will operate year 'round.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed  
CARL KRONHOLM  
Phone 333 Rudolph  
Address Grand Rapids, Wis., R. 4

We have many calls for VICTORIA FLOUR. The reason of its popularity is that it is made from the best in the best wheat and is a sure thing for the woman who wants good bread and cake.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

A New Food For Thin Folks  
All thin folks would like to increase their weight and their vitality and have plump and well-rounded bodies. It can be done most easily with the assistance of proper food. The proper food is HEMO.  
HEMO is a palatable Malted Food in powder form. More than Malted Milk because it contains in addition to all the food values of Malted Milk, the full nutritive force of prime beef together with the natural iron to aid in making red blood.  
Take HEMO regularly and you will soon realize the great benefits of this Food.  
Good for children as well as grown ups.  
Makes a delicious food drink by simply adding water.  
We suggest that you try a 50c package with our guarantee of satisfaction.  
OTTO'S PHARMACY  
Grand Rapids, Wis.

## GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, January 18, 1917  
Published by—  
W. A. DRUMB & A. E. SUTOR  
Entered at the postoffice at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second class mail matter.  
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Bills are now being prepared for presentation to the Wisconsin legislature which will make it compulsory to sell eggs and chickens by the pound instead of the dozen as at the present time. It is stated that a dozen of large eggs weigh approximately 18 ounces, while a dozen of the smaller kind weigh only 15 ounces, and yet the two sell for the same price. It is said that many chicken breeders have been keeping the smaller kind of chickens because they do not cost as much as eggs, and also vary in size as much as eggs, and this is not to the advantage of the consumer. It is said that many of the small merchants have been in the habit of buying the small kind of chickens because they sell for less, and then reselling the fruit at the same price as the larger varieties.

WEBB-KENYON LAW VALID  
The hardest vollop that has been given the anti-prohibition cause in many a day happened recently when the U. S. Supreme Court decided against the Webb-Kenyon law, a law that prohibits the shipment of liquor into states that have enacted laws against the sale of intoxicants. The anti-prohibition cause has gained much from that decision, but again go wet when it is discovered that it is impossible to ship booze into dry territory. They contend that the states were void dry laws by a lot of people who want to keep the other fellow from drinking, but who had expected to ship in liquor for their own use.

This may be true to a certain extent, but it is undoubtedly a fact that most of the members of the human family can see the faults in others long before they can find their own. Many of them vote the dry ticket to save their neighbor from destruction. However, there is an question but what the tendency at the present time is decidedly in favor of prohibition and there is once in awhile a man who really votes for the proposition because he thinks that it would be a good thing for himself and also good for his family.

While many states have been operating under prohibition for a number of years past, it has been admitted by every honest man who has investigated into the facts that the abolition of the saloon has not stopped drinking, as the number of drunks seem to be just as many as in the wet territory. Even when an effort was being made to make as good a showing as possible. It was evident and admitted that liquor of all kinds was shipped into dry territory to private persons who either drank the stuff themselves or else gave it away or peddled it out on the sly. Among a chosen few, the liquor was to be sold right and would not give the snap away. The Webb-Kenyon law was passed for the purpose of making it illegal to even ship liquor into dry territory, but the supreme court has decided to more toward putting on the lid in dry territory than anything that has happened for some time.

CITY MARKET BRINGS IN THE FARMERS' TRADE  
Some time ago the city of Chicago, N. Y. in the midst of a farming community, had the question of a city market brought to its attention, the issue being joined on the problem of the high-cost-of-living and the question of the farmers' trade. The city market was established at the university "far above Cayuga's water." The merchants had been carrying the accounts of a good many of the farmers of the faculty, and were proverbially impopular, because of their universal impopularity—and these merchants did not like the idea that the farmers should come into a market and sell in competition on a cash basis. The farmers had no overhead charges for an attractive place of business, they had no heavy delivery charges and could offer services which the buying public had demanded of the town merchants. It did look rather one-sided.

However, the plan was carried thru, and the market was established. It had some vicissitudes at first but it really prospered. What did the merchants find? That the country people were coming to town and buying; that the market was bringing back to their stores the farmer trade which had gradually been falling off as a result of the paid postage rural delivery and mail order buying. They found also that the poorer people of the town had more money to pay the grocer for staple articles and that the sales of the local merchants did not fall off in volume, but they did fall off in the perishable farm products on which the grocer was taking great many risks, and on which his margin of profits was very small. His sales of standard commodities did not diminish, but rather tended to increase. The other day the merchants saw the market days were the days for special sales, the days for their bigger business.

Then the larger city of Olean, New York, took up the market, and in that place the movement was started and carried through by the Chamber of Commerce itself; though when it started its campaign got through the city and country to the market plan which had been put into effect. This was Mrs. A. W. Smith, the wife of the dean of Olean College of Engineering, of Cornell University. She told Olean the difficulties and the encouragements which she had encountered, and in general, chartered the way for the market. Her plan of manner, her forceful and business-like presentation, so impressed the folks of Olean that the market was started with all enthusiasm between city and country to the detriment of both.—From the Nation's Business for December.

WHAT MACARONI IS MADE OF  
Italy without macaroni would be Hamlet without the ghost. Macaroni is made of a special variety of hard wheat. The paste is forced through a press full of holes, which brings it out in long strings. These are cut into six-foot lengths and hung in the open air to dry.—National Geographic Magazine.

## WISCONSIN COWS

Taken from the Dakota Farmer, Aberdeen, S. D.  
"Wisconsin has more cow-testing associations than any other state in the Union. Fifty-six, to be exact. The Babcock test is in use everywhere. Dairying is a business there, and the testing of cows is a profitable cow. A cow must be a good producer for the average Wisconsin farmer or out of the herd she goes. Last year Wisconsin had to submit to the test in Wisconsin associations and about 4,000 or more than one-fifth were found to be unprofitable, and were got rid of. Why has them not?"

"Some went to the butcher. Others—well, have you noticed how many dairy cows are being shipped into our territory and unloaded at long prices here? These cows are usually sold as coming from Wisconsin, and doubtless many of them do come from there. Thousands of worthless cows are available in that state and can be bought for much less than a profitable cow demands. As a rule, profitable cows are not for sale. Wisconsin owners are shrewd enough to know that if they sell their cows to sell, they keep the good ones, and we buy cows from Wisconsin.

"These cows that we buy are often advertised as being tested at the test, and the word 'tested' is better. Doubtless many of them are tested. That is why their owners are selling them. The test shows they are not worth testing. "Remember this when we buy cows from Wisconsin. Wisconsin dairy men are mercilessly testing their cows, and retaining the good ones. So much for our good ones, and the Dakota Farmer. Are we as wise and as shrewd as they give us credit for being? 10,000 cows tested in Wisconsin last year? 17,000,000. But we could find a few more boards among this bunch. Perhaps the outside buyers got our best cows and we did not know it. We ought to know and then sell our cows for just what they are worth. This is the only way we will build up a lasting reputation and trade.

I would suggest that our friends from out of the state insist on getting the records of the cows that they buy.

However, we are still doing business. A carload of grade Holsteins went to Minnesota last week and sold close to \$100 each. A man from Iowa will be here for a carload Thursday. A man from Missouri writes that he is in the market for 50 to 100 scrub Guernsey heifers. Still lots of farmers in the county are using a scrub sire. A scrub sire will never produce a \$100 cow. Neither will a scrub bull farmer. A few pure bred bull calves are available in the county at from \$25 to \$50 each. Big sale at Marshfield Jan. 10. Usually there are some bargains for the good ones. The man from Columbus will help sell the stock. He is worth hearing.

Let me help you buy that bull calf.  
W. W. CLARK.

## THE 1916 CORN CROP

The U. S. figures on the 1916 corn crop have been published. The average for the United States is 24.3 bushels per acre. The average for Wisconsin is 36 bushels. Minnesota 35.5, Michigan 27.5, Illinois 30, Indiana 32.3, Ohio 33.8, Nebraska 28.2, Kansas 10, Oklahoma 13.5, Texas 19, South Dakota 28.5, North Dakota 26.5.

The ten-year average is given as follows: Wisconsin 34.8, Minnesota 32.3, Michigan 33.5, Illinois 34.4, Indiana 36.8, Iowa 34.4, Nebraska 25, Kansas 20.3, Oklahoma 19.4, Texas 26.2, South Dakota 27.8, North Dakota 23.0.

It will be seen that Wisconsin is well at the front in the yield of corn as compared with the big corn states. The south Atlantic and Gulf states, all range under 20 bushels per acre. FARMERS IN LEGISLATURE  
A table recently compiled shows that there are thirty-four farmers in the Wisconsin legislature this year, thirty-two in the lower house and two in the senate. Other business men and professions represented in the legislature this year and the number include thirteen attorneys, thirteen merchants, ten mechanics, nine bankers, seven retired bankers, six contractors, four lumbermen, four liquor dealers, five publishers, four manufacturers, three druggists, two hotel keepers, two physicians, two public officials, two salesmen, one clergyman, one clerk, one jeweler, one civil engineer, one accountant, one laborer and one who does not give any occupation. The assembly is made up of seventy-nine republicans, fourteen democrats and seven socialists. The political complexion of the senate is twenty-three republicans, seven democrats and three socialists.

## GROWING A CROP OF PICKLES

A soil that will grow a good crop of corn usually makes a splendid pickle soil. While pickles do well on a variety of soils ranging from a light sand to heavy clay, the best soil for this crop is a rich sandy loam with a clay subsoil and southern exposure. Muck, and poorly drained soils are not well suited for pickles. If the heavy clay soils are used for pickles they should be well supplied with organic matter, either from green manure crops or well rotted manure. The soil should be used for pickles in preference to fresh or straw manure. When possible work a forkful of well-rotted manure into each hill or a proportionate quantity in the row before planting the seed. Also stir in a liberal application of high grade fertilizer.

Early and frequent working of the soil insures a warmer soil, more moisture, more available plant food and fewer weeds—all essential to a profitable pickle crop.  
Jan. 11, 1917. Feb. 1  
STATE OF WISCONSIN  
In County Court for Wood County  
In re: Estate of Christ Getzler, deceased.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the general term of said court to be held on the 12th day of February, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, there will be heard and considered the application of Christ Getzler, executor of the estate of Christ Getzler, late of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, deceased, for the appointment of an administrator on the estate of Christ Getzler, late of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, deceased.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that all such claims for examination as may be presented to the court in said county court at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, county of Wood, and state of Wisconsin, before the 12th day of June, 1917, or be barred.  
Dated January 11, 1917.  
CHAS. D. BRIDGER, W. J. CONWAY,  
Attorneys for Estate.

Sell Your Hay  
Cash on Track  
Write  
R. WEBB  
Winona, Minn.

## BEGIN DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTER-COUNTY ROADS

Federal Aid Will Result in Comprehensive Highway System.

## WISCONSIN MUST LAY OUT COMPLETE PLAN NEXT WINTER

The next session of the Wisconsin legislature will determine in a measure the future of the Wisconsin highway system. Upon its decision will rest whether Wisconsin will take a great step forward and develop an inter-county highway system or continue to build local roads for local needs solely—we have built 4,800 miles of state aid roads in 3,200 pieces. In a measure, we are at the parting of the ways.

Next year, the first allotment of Federal aid for highways for the State of Wisconsin will become available. Under the Federal aid law, the state must accept the terms of the law and make an appropriation equal to that allotted to this state by the Federal government for 1917—\$385,083.14. For 1918, it will be the same amount; for 1919, \$513,444.28; for 1920, \$641,806.35, a total of \$1,925,416.05.

What makes the next session vitally important is that the Federal government will require that next winter, after the legislature makes the appropriation and accepts the terms of the Federal law, the state highway department must submit a definite and comprehensive program for the full five-year period. Although the money is available from year to year, the complete plan for the expenditure for the full five-year period must be laid out at the beginning. Secretary of Agriculture Houston, in discussing this feature of the law says:

"In accepting the terms of the act, the state, as a matter of course, pledges its faith to the five-year program. This is important because it makes possible the arrangement of a comprehensive scheme of road building. Obviously, the expenditure of the entire amount of money contemplated under the act should be planned at the outset as far as possible and road systems and projects be conceived accordingly."

In further constraining the act, the Department says: "A state must submit to the secretary of agriculture, by its state highway department, a definite and comprehensive program of construction for the five-year period, or as much thereof as practicable, and subsequent from time to time an application for Federal aid, known as a project statement, setting forth proposed construction of each rural post road."

This means that next winter the plan must be laid out for the utilization of the approximately \$2,000,000 Federal aid, which we will receive the \$2,000,000 which the state must appropriate to meet this, and an equal amount which the legislature will undoubtedly require the counties to appropriate—\$6,000,000 in all.

There is every indication that the five-year plan, or project, of highways required will be through roads. A dispatch from Washington throws this light on the situation: "The office of public roads will, as far as practicable, endeavor to have the roads of one state connect with those of another. The effort will be to have the roads continuous in the state and patches here and there will not be constructed out of the Federal aid money."

A further fact bearing upon this is that, under the Federal act, the state must guarantee the maintenance of highways built with Federal money. The Federal aid will be withdrawn Wisconsin state aid highways are now maintained by the counties. It is obvious that Federal aid highways must be maintained by the state as the state could not be placed in jeopardy of losing its Federal aid through the failure of the counties to maintain roads built by Federal aid.

In brief, the whole act means Federal aid for main arteries, built under state supervision, and maintained by the state or under state supervision. Herein fits the plan and purpose of the Good Roads Association of Wisconsin for a trunk line system of roads for which it is conducting a state-wide campaign. Let the present state aid continue and be utilized in the present way, as it is done in most places, in the development of local roads. Let the Federal aid and accruing amounts be applied to the building of inter-county lines—thus taking care of the long haul, the aspects of the road problem, and, finally, carry into effect this plan as follows:

Provide by statute that the State Highway Commission shall be empowered to lay out a prospective state trunk line system for future development, and that in this system shall be incorporated the five-year plan, or project, to be submitted to the Federal government for its approval upon

which the Federal money shall be spent.

That this trunk line system shall be constructed under state supervision as the Federal government requires that all roads built with Federal aid shall be built under state supervision.

That this trunk line system shall be maintained under state supervision, charging back a portion of the maintenance to the counties.

Finally, regarding the financing: That the Federal aid allotted to the State of Wisconsin by the Federal government, approximately \$2,000,000 for the five-year period ending June 30, 1921, and the equal amount appropriated by the state legislature to meet this Federal aid in the five-year period, shall be distributed among the various counties in Wisconsin on the basis of the mileage of Federal aid trunk lines in each county, provided that the county board of each county shall provide by bond issue or otherwise during the five-year period ending June 30, 1921, an amount equal to the state's appropriation to the Federal aid fund, approximately \$2,000,000.

This will result in the expenditure of almost \$6,000,000 on a comprehensively planned trunk line system of state highways in a period of five years.

Its adoption will mark a new era in the highway history of Wisconsin.

## PULLING POWER OF A HORSE

It has been computed that on a muddy hard road, a horse can haul from nothing to a maximum of \$50 pounds; on a smooth dry earth road, from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds; on a gravel road in bad condition, from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds; on a gravel road in good condition, 3,000 pounds; on a macadam road, from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds; on a hard surface road, from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds. These figures show that if the speed of travel is the same on all of these roads, a horse will haul on a concrete road from six to ten times as many tons per mile per day as upon a muddy earth road. This matter may be looked at from another point of view. A horse is capable of a certain fixed duty per day. Then with a given load, the effective radius of travel from a given point on a concrete road is six to ten times of that on a moderately muddy road.

## THE RETURNS FROM YOUR INVESTMENT.

Do You Know of Any Tax Paying Bigger Dividends Than the Road Tax?

Do you know any tax which you pay to the State of Wisconsin, which in its very nature should and does bring you bigger returns, returns that you can see and know you are getting, than the road tax, we mean for state aid highways?

The State Railroad Commission, The State Industrial Commission, The State Tax Commission are financed and kept in operation by taxes paid as property returns from the work they do, but you will admit it is difficult for you to put your finger on the returns to you. They are indirect and remote.

The Wisconsin University is supported by taxation. It is delivering the goods, but except for those who attend the University or avail themselves of its services directly, it is difficult again to put your finger on the direct result to you. The same applies to the State Normal Schools. The same applies to the numerous other activities of the state—splendid activities, which are doing a great work, but where the results are so distributed that you are unable to see them.

It is different with the highway tax. We are not speaking of local highway work, but of state aid highways roads. Every time you drive over these roads, you are getting the returns from your taxes, you are seeing the results. They save you in time; they save you in effort and trouble; they lessen the wear and tear on your team and vehicle, or your automobile; they enable you to carry a bigger load, which results in fewer trips to market; they enable you to drive to town when the market is good, not when the market is bad; they bring your children nearer to school; they lift yourself and family nearer the church; they move you nearer to your neighbors and give you an opportunity to enjoy the social life; they increase the value of your farms.

All these things are before you. They can be seen and realized. You don't have to investigate, nor study to find out your returns. Your own pleasure and comfort and profit tell the story. Do you know of any other tax that comes home to you so directly as this?

A common phrase is "What are they doing with all this money down at Madison?" The road that goes by your door leads to market tells you every day what is being done with your state highway tax. They show you the returns from your investment.

THE GOOD JUDGE FINDS THE OFFICERS KNOW QUALITY TOBACCO  
YOU MARK MY WORDS—ANY MAN TAKING A BIGGER SWOOP OF TOBACCO THAN THAT, IS A TOBACCO GLUTTON AND WE DON'T FORCE HIM TO STOP.  
YOU'RE RIGHT, GIRL!—SEVERAL OF OUR MEN USE IT. IT'S A RICH TOBACCO AND A SMALL CHOW SATISFIES.  
LEAVE IT TO THE POLICE OFFICERS TO FIND OUT ABOUT QUALITY TOBACCO.

YOU notice a fine regard for appearance among the officers from Roundsmen to Captain—that's one reason they are so keen for W-B CUT Chewing. The pass-word among these gentlemanly fellows is "If you won't take a little chew don't take any." No need to disfigure the face, when a nibble of rich tobacco gives more satisfaction than a vial of ordinary stuff—also less grinding and spitting. Take a tip from the officer on W-B. Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City.

## THE GRAND PROMOTER

He Pays a Debt in the Usual Way  
By M. QUAD  
Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

"There was a man walking up and down the corridor on the floor on which the grand promoter had his office. Back and forth—to and fro. Three times—five times—ten times. There were anxiety and desperation in his attitude.

A man does not jump off the Brooklyn bridge until he has given the matter a little thought. He does not board the tiger in his lair without making figures on his chances.

At last the walker resolved. He was a man of means, and he was a coward. He walked boldly to Major Crofton's door and opened it. He had no gun on him, but he knew that his cause was just.

"Come in, Mr. Skyes—come in!" called the major in a bland and cheery voice. "Come right in. By George, but what a coincidence—what a coincidence! Not a minute ago I sat down to write you a note asking you to step down here. This is surely such a thing as mental telepathy!"

"You have owed me \$1 for the last four months," stilly replied the chiropractitioner, as he lugged out a bill.

"Just so—exactly—just so," smiled the major.

"And you said you'd pay me next day."

"I presume I did. Yes, I know I did, and I humbly apologize that it slipped my mind. My dear man, permit me to pay you \$2—\$2—\$4—\$5. I have a check here for \$250. You may hand me \$245 balance, and I shall be perfectly satisfied."

"I haven't got no \$245," replied the man. "And I only want what is due me. I'll go to the bank with you."

"Don't! Don't do it! I'd never forgive myself for putting you to that trouble. Yes, I was about to write you a note. It was surely a curious thing, your coming down as you did. Doctor, do you know where I stood financially four months ago?"

"Mighty hard up, I guess," was the sullen reply.

"You're hit it. Yes, sir; I was so hard up that I didn't know the shape of my feet. It was the hardest kind of work for me to make a dollar. The cold, cruel world sneered at me and called me a deadbeat, but there were a few exceptions. You were one. In my darkest hour you had confidence in me. When I wanted words of encouragement you spoke them."

"You told me not to despair. "You said to me, 'Stick to it, stick to it, before the dawn.'"

"I never said any such thing," replied Mr. Skyes. "I was suspicious of you from the start."

"Mr. Skyes, the time has come when I can reward you a thousand fold."

"I have just organized the great American Vial Tablet company; capital, \$100,000. The stock will go to 200 above par. Dividends will be 50 per cent the first year. Greatest thing ever known in the history of the world. Will you take the secretaryship at a salary of \$50,000 a year?"

"Not by a damn sight. You might as well save my neck to wear a cold deck in my eye. I want that dollar."

"And it was my genius and my financing which brought it about," said the major as he rubbed his hands and patted the chiropractitioner on the shoulder. "The thought came to me while I was eating a real cutlet at my boarding house."

"Look here, now," exclaimed the chiropractitioner as he pointed on the desk. "I've come for my dollar. Don't try to stall me, but come down with the cash."

"I said \$50,000 a year, but if that is not enough, if you feel that you ought to have \$50,000, speak right up. I want you to be perfectly satisfied. You know, will \$100,000 a year be enough?"

"What about my dollar?"

"The tablets will be a go. They can't help but be. Let us walk out in the hall while I tell you that the public can't get enough of real cutlets in their present form. They are always eager for more. They want the taste of cutlets in their mouths as they go about their daily routine. Fifteen cents a box in order to compete with potato bouzges, but a profit of 10 cents on every box. Take the sales at 10,000,000 boxes a year and what do you get? You want stock. You want at least—"

"Not a blamed cent's worth! I want my dollar!"

"At least \$20,000 worth of stock. You shall have it. You have paid me \$1 to secure it, and don't worry. It will be made out in your name, and later on—Excuse me!"

The major stepped into his inner office and came back with a check. "Look here, you old deadbeat! I want my dollar!" was shouted.

The major sat down at his desk and lighted the stub end of a cigar.

"You come out of there and pay your bill or I'll bust the door down!" shouted the creditor.

The major calmly puffed away and gazed out of the window, and the look on his face would have reminded a beholder of huckwheat cakes and molasses.

"Then I'll wait for you out here and punch your head!" Do you hear me?" The major did not hear. He was perceiving the organization of the Vial Cigarette Tablet company and wondering whether the Canadian general agency should be placed in Toronto or Quebec.

Pay by check  
There's A Difference  
Ever notice the difference when a man fumbles for money in his pockets and when he draws forth a check book—in paying a bill.  
There is something about a check book that commands instant attention—and respect.  
You can pay-by-check, too. Open your account in this bank. Deposit your monies, checks and drafts that come to you in business transactions.  
Then—pay-by-check. It's simple.

Bank of Grand Rapids  
West Side  
To cure a pain in the pocketbook  
make your order say  
"Old Faithful" HEMLOCK Lumber  
It is worth your while to study the lumber question a little when you build. Avoid paying more for wood which is no better, or not so good, but which costs more simply because it comes a greater distance. Insist on "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK for everything except the White Cedar shingles and Birch trim and doors.  
KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.  
Everything in Quality Lumber and Building Material  
Grand Rapids, Wis.

Have a Case of Grand Rapids Beer  
And Enjoy These Winter Evenings at Home  
Order a Case Today  
GRAND RAPIDS BREWING CO.  
24 Bottles for \$1.15 Phone 177  
Just Put 5¢ in our Xmas Banking Club  
Increase it 5 cents weekly and have \$63.75 next Christmas.  
You can also begin with 1 or 2 cents or 10 cents the first week and increase your deposit the same amount each week.  
In 50 weeks:  
1-cent club pays \$12.75  
2-cent club pays \$25.50  
5-cent club pays \$63.75  
10-cent club pays \$127.50  
You can put in \$1.00 or \$2.00 or \$5.00 each week and in 50 weeks have \$50 or \$100 or \$250.  
We add 3 per cent interest.  
Come in, ask about it and get a "Christmas Banking Club" Book FREE.  
You can start TODAY—START!  
Citizens National Bank

How the Message Was Delivered  
A lady in the suburbs was considerably annoyed to find her neighbor's fowls continually overrunning her garden and playing havoc with the geraniums.  
"I'll have to do something about that," she said to her new English maid, "and point out to Mrs. Jones that her fowls bother us a good deal and ask if she'll kindly see to it that they keep them at home." The girl returned with a satisfied look on her face. "I don't fancy we shall have 'em round 'ere again in a 'urry, ma'am," she replied.  
"I hope you were polite, Jane," remarked her mistress. "Oh, yes, ma'am," came the reply. "Missus' respects, I s'es, and if your fowls 'n't kep' at 'ome you want be gettin' so many eggs of a mornin', and we shall be eatin' poultry."—Cleveland Leader.

CLEANSE COLLARS AND CUFFS  
The collars and cuffs of a silk blouse often become soiled long before the rest of the blouse needs washing. Clean them with a soft rag dipped in gasoline. Turn the rag as soon as it becomes dirty.



# CONDENSED ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS FOR THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, STATE OF WISCONSIN FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

School Census.		4 years and less than 10		Total	
7 years and less than 14	14 years and less than 16	B	G	B & G	
543	507	130	188	1171	2387
General Statistics		Kindergarten		Elementary	
1. No. supervisors of grade and special subjects devoting more than half their time to supervision		none		only half time	
2. No. supervising principals devoting more than half their time to school room teaching		none			
3. No. supervising principals devoting more than half their time to administration or supervision		none			
4. No. teachers the last day of school, other than principals and special teachers		2 & 2		25	
5. No. pupils enrolled and of school year		100		904	
6. No. pupils leaving during school year (excluding transfers within the city and those leaving for other public schools in the state)		20		44	
7. Net enrollment (line 5 and line 6)		120		948	
8. No. pupils leaving before the end of the school year on account of:		none			
a. Obtaining labor permits		26		92	
b. Other causes (do not include grad uates)		Kind. and Elem.		94	
9. No. non-resident tuition pupils enrolled		167,281½		50,174	
10. No. days attendance by all pupils		177		177	
11. No. days attendance by all pupils (excluding legal holidays)		945		334.3	
12. Average daily attendance		none		none	
13. No. days schools were in session during summer		none		none	
14. No. pupils enrolled during summer session		none		none	
15. No. days attendance by all pupils during summer session		36		27	
16. No. class rooms		1600		400	
17. Total seating capacity provided in class room		1800		500	
18. Total seating capacity possible to provide in present buildings		28		1	
19. No. assembly rooms (not class or recitation rooms)		Male		Female	
20. No. of teachers employed, including principal		8		14	
21. Total No. of pupils enrolled		191		204	
22. Pupils leaving during year for other public schools		0		0	
23. Net enrollment excluding those leaving for other schools (No. 22 less No. 21)		191		395	
24. No. of pupils enrolled not over 20 years of age		189		204	
25. No. of pupils enrolled over 20 years of age		2		0	
26. No. enrolled:		72		80	
(a) Freshman year		63		55	
(b) Sophomore year		36		39	
(c) Junior year		19		29	
(d) Senior year		1		1	
(e) Specials		191		204	
(f) Total enrolled		180		152	
27. Total length of school in days including holidays		177		118	
28. No. of days school was actually in session (excluding holidays)		59,174		672	
29. Total days attendance		334.3		94	
30. Average daily attendance (divide item 29 by item 28)		125		76	
31. Total No. entering a high school for first time		76		2	
(a) from local city elementary grades		2		10	
(b) from elementary grades of other cities		10		19	
(c) from state grades schools		19		18	
(d) from rural schools not state grades		18		47	
(e) from private or parochial schools		47		672	
32. Graduates, 1915-16: Boys 19; Girls 28; Total		47		672	
33. Graduates since organization of school: Boys 320; Girls 362; Total		682		\$1.00	
34. No. of non-residents: Boys 51; Girls 43; Total		94		\$3,142.00	
35. Rate of tuition for non-residents, per week					
36. Entire amount of tuition for non-residents for year 1915-16 either collected or uncollected					

CONTINUOUS SERVICE AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED									
	1 year or less	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	Over 10 years	Total	
No. having taught continuously in the city for	13	15	12	4	8	7	4	58	
No. having a total teaching experience of	3	9	12	6	7	14	12	68	

ENROLLMENT AND PROMOTION BY GRADES		Grades enrolled during year	during enrollment	at end of year	at end of year	at end of year	at end of year
June, 1916 year June, 1916 year June, 1916 year June, 1916 year		June, 1916 year	June, 1916 year	June, 1916 year	June, 1916 year	June, 1916 year	June, 1916 year
Kindergarten		100	20	120	59	41	
Ungraded		none					
Lower - 69		5	74	63	6		
1 Upper 109		5	112	92	17	5	
2 Upper 39		2	41	36	3	2	
3 Upper 85		2	87	78	7	7	
Lower - 40		3	43	37	3		
2 Upper 83		3	86	72	11	1	
Lower - 55		4	59	46	13		
4 Upper 64		0	64	53	11		
Lower - 51		0	59	53	6		
5 Upper 59		0	59	48	11		
Lower - 43		3	47	40	7		
6 Upper 64		3	67	50	14		
Lower - 27		4	31	19	8		
7 Upper 39		1	40	36	4		
Lower - 31		5	36	29	13		
8 Upper 46		2	48	45	1		
Total		1004	1068	864	140		

SALARIES OF TEACHERS CLASSIFIED		Exclusive of superintendents and principals devoting more than half their time to administration.	Number who received per month for 2 months	Elementary Schools Men, Women	High Schools Men, Women
Less than \$40		0	2	Kdgr. Assts.	0
\$40 and less than \$45		0	0	0	0
\$45 and less than \$50		0	0	0	0
\$50 and less than \$55		0	1	0	0
\$55 and less than \$60		0	3	0	0
\$60 and less than \$65		0	14	0	0
\$65 and less than \$70		0	0	0	0
\$70 and less than \$75		0	1	0	0
\$75 and less than \$80		0	5	0	3
\$80 and less than \$85		0	0	0	4
\$85 and less than \$90		0	0	0	2
\$90 and less than \$95		0	0	0	3
\$95 and less than \$100		0	0	1	0
\$100 and less than \$110		0	0	0	1
\$110 and less than \$120		0	0	0	1
\$120 and over		0	0	0	1
Total No. of teachers		35	8	14	

CONTINUOUS SERVICE AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED		1 year or less	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
No. having taught continuously in the city for		13	15	12	4	3	7	4	58
No. having a total teaching experience of		9	9	8	6	7	14	12	58

CERTIFICATES HELD BY TEACHERS EMPLOYED							
State Certificate	Normal School	University	Special	First	Second	Third	Total No.
On Examination	or Institutes	or College	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	of Teachers
None	41	11	2 Kdg. Assistants	2	2	0	58

## BOARD OF EDUCATION FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Expenses of General Control		Total	Salaries	Other
1. Board of Education and Secretary's office		\$561.63	\$521.25	\$40.38
2. School Census		69.80	60.00	9.80
3. Finance offices and accounts		25.00		25.00
4. Legal services		10.00	10.00	
5. Operation and maintenance of office building		none		
6. Officers in control of buildings and supplies		none		
7. Salary of Superintendent of schools		2370.00	2370.00	
8. Expenses of office of superintendent of schools		12.37		12.37
9. Enforcement of compulsory education and truancy laws		3.00		3.00
10. Other expenses of general control		144.66		144.66
11. Total (lines 1 to 10)		\$3196.51	\$2961.25	\$235.26
Expenses of Instruction		Total	Elementary	High
12. Salaries of supervisors of grades or of subjects		\$3764.65	\$1269.45	\$2495.20
13. Other expenses of supervision		5120.06	3254.06	1866.00
14. Salaries of principals and their clerks		none		
15. Other expenses of principals		4425.01	420.83	4004.18
16. Salaries of men teachers		22533.04	15559.96	6973.08
17. Salaries of women teachers		none		
18. Textbooks		none		
19. Stationery and supplies used in instruction		503.38	200.64	302.74
20. Materials used in Manual Training and Domestic Science		661.43	35.54	625.89
21. Other expenses of instructions		45.95	4.00	41.95
22. Total (lines 12 to 21)		\$37053.52	\$20744.53	\$16308.99
Expenses of Operation of School Plant		Total	Elementary	High
23. Wages of janitors and other employes		\$5439.75	\$3975.98	\$1463.76
24. Fuel		6080.65	3908.65	2171.90
25. Water		601.02	419.55	181.47
26. Light and power		984.64	565.54	419.10
27. Janitor's supplies		471.50	304.47	167.03
28. Other expenses of operation of school plant		110.76	75.60	35.16
29. Total (lines 23 to 28)		\$13688.21	\$9249.79	\$4438.42
Expenses of Maintenance of School Plant		Total	Elementary	High
30. Repair of buildings and upkeep of grounds		\$2240.57	\$1251.19	\$989.38
31. Repair and replacement of equipment		110.03	5.58	104.45
32. Insurance		40.00	40.00	
33. Other expenses of maintenance of school plant		none		
34. Total (lines 30 to 33)		\$2390.60	\$1296.77	\$1093.83
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES		Total	Elementary	High



# SCHOOL BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Lincoln Building, Grand Rapids, Wis., December 11, 1916.

Regular meeting of the Board of Education called to order by the Clerk at 7:35 P. M.

Due to the absence of President Isaac P. Witter, Commissioner Babcock was elected chairman for the evening.

The following commissioners were present: Reeves, Ragan, Searls, Kellogg, Babcock, Bein, Horton, Hatch, Mrs. B. L. Brown and Mrs. E. P. Arpin, (10).

Absent: Commissioners Witter, Nord, Johnson, Natwick, Mellicke, and Mrs. Sam Church, (6).

The minutes of the regular meeting held on November 13, 1916, were then read and approved.

The following communication from Mr. Isaac P. Witter was then read:

Mr. C. W. Schwede, Sec'y. Board of Education

Grand Rapids, Wis.,

My dear Mr. Schwede:

Your letter of November 14th is just at hand, and while I appreciate more than I can say the sentiments expressed in your letter, yet I must ask you to consider my letter of resignation as final. For my reasons I think it is wise to resign at this time, and will ask you to take action as speedily as possible. I could not expect of accepting a place on the Board without being active in its work, and so many developments have taken place the past two weeks in my personal business, that I feel that it is necessary that I should devote all of my time to it for the remainder of the year. After that time, as you know, I will be busy in Madison, and that together with over-seeing my work here in Grand Rapids, will be all that it is possible for me to attempt. Thanking you all for your kind consideration of me, and wishing you the greatest success in your school work, I am

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Isaac P. Witter.

Motion made by Commissioner Kellogg, seconded by Commissioner Reeves that the resignation of Mr. Isaac P. Witter be accepted, and the following resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, Mr. Isaac P. Witter has tendered his resignation in consequence of additional private and public duties, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Isaac P. Witter has served as school commissioner from the Third ward for thirteen years, seven of which he has been president of the board of Education, be it

RESOLVED, that the Board of Education hereby express appreciation of the services of Mr. Witter as a member of this body and that his resignation as a member of the board is accepted with sincere regrets, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the best wishes of the Board of Education be hereby extended to Mr. Isaac P. Witter in his new field that his services may be as conducive to the welfare of his constituents as they always were while a member of this body.

Motion carried unanimously. The following bills were then presented:

Wm. H. Burchell, freight and drayage \$11.62

Taylor & Scott, Emerson insurance 76.00

Orliff Doughty, sweeping compound 7.20

Natwick Electric Co., electrical construction 51.25

Grand Rapids Foundry Company boiler repairs, etc. 108.15

Sam Church, office supplies 5.25

Grand Rapids Street Railroad Co., 5 books tickets 25.00

George Waterman, drayage 75.00

Dr. D. Waters, medical services 1.00

The First National Bank, November interest 205.33

J. E. Farley, plumbing 2.88

Rasmussen Cement Co., cement walk and gravel 30.00

H. F. Loock supplies Dom. Sci 19.53

Louis Reichel, repair master clock 1.50

Chambers Cash Livery, auto hire 2.00

Wood County Telephone Co., rental and tolls 10.13

Water Works & Lighting Commission, light and water 197.60

Wells Fargo & Co. Express, express 6.22

Otto's Pharmacy supplies 22.68

Lewis J. Eron plumbing 81.31

Johnson & Hill Co., supplies 18.85

Bossert Coal Co., hauling and storing coal 63.35

Green Bay & Western Railroad Co., freight on coal 55.05

The C. Reiss Coal Co. coal 29.75

Standard Oil Co. 1 bbl. liquid glass 31.10

The Willis Music Co. music 14.14

Rand McNall & Co. maps and globe 30.20

Scott Foreman & Co., supplementary readers 7.20

National Heating and Ventilating Co., grates 43.00

Webb Publishing Co. books 20.03

S. Mandel book 1.35

The H. W. Wilson Co. books 2.00

Allyn & Bacon, reference readings 15.00

Dan. H. Sanborn & Co., books 7.94

D. C. Heath & Co. book 33

Library Bureau, tickler box 30

Johnson Service Co., humidifier 300.00

Green Bay & Western R. R. Co., freight on coal 86.90

Moved by Commissioner Ragan and seconded by Commissioner Searls that the bills be allowed as read and orders drawn for same. Motion carried unanimously.

The Committee on buildings and grounds through chairman, Commissioners Searls, reported that temporary repairs had been made in the heating plant of the Lincoln school so that no extensive repairs were necessary at present.

Moved by Commissioner Kellogg and seconded by Commissioner Searls that the motion accepting the proposal of A. B. Wheeler & Son Co. carried at the regular meeting November 13th, 1916, be rescinded. Motion carried.

The committee on Teachers and Texts presented the following report recommending that:

1. Miss Winifred Catlett be engaged as assistant in English for the High School at \$75.00 per month.

2. Miss Juliette Houseman be retained for the remainder of the year at \$55.00 per month.

3. The resignation of Miss Lulu Hayes be accepted.

4. Miss Florence Lynn be elected to fill the vacancy due to the resignation of Miss Hayes at \$25.00 per month.

The resignation of Guy J. Ehart be accepted.

The visiting committee then rendered an informal report.

Mr. Theodore W. Brazeau was nominated to succeed Mr. Isaac P. Witter, resigned as commissioner from the Third ward. There being no other nominations, it was moved and carried that the clerk cast the ballot of the board for Mr. T. W. Brazeau as commissioner from the Third ward to succeed Mr. Isaac P. Witter. Ballot was cast and Mr. T. W. Brazeau was declared elected as such commissioner from the Third ward.

Mr. Guy O. Babcock was nominated for president of the Board of Education to succeed Mr. Isaac P. Witter, resigned. There being no other nominations, it was moved by Commissioner Ragan and seconded by Commissioner Kellogg that the ballot of the Board be cast for Mr. Guy O. Babcock for president of the Board of Education for the remainder of the year. The ballot was cast and Mr. Babcock was declared elected president of the Board of Education for the remainder of the year.

Motion to adjourn was then carried. (Signed) C. W. Schwede, Clerk of Board of Education.

Lincoln Building, Grand Rapids, Wis., January 8, 1917.

Regular meeting of the Board of Education called to order by president Guy O. Babcock at 7:30 P. M.

The following commissioners were present: Reeves, Ragan, Searls, Brazeau, Babcock, Nord, Hatch, Mrs. E. P. Arpin, (9).

Absent: Commissioners Kellogg, Bein, Horton, Natwick, Mellicke, Mrs. Sam Church, (7).

The minutes of the regular meeting held on December 11, 1916, were then read and approved.

The following communications were presented:

Letter of acceptance from Mr. Theo. W. Brazeau read.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned appointed to examine the school treasurer's report do hereby certify that we have checked up said report from March 15th, 1915, to March 20th, 1916, inclusive, and find same correct.

We did not destroy the cancelled orders, nor having proper authority for doing so, but would recommend that a committee be appointed at the next annual school meeting with authority to destroy by burning all said school orders which have been checked over by an auditing committee.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Building Committee of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey.

drayage 4.34

T. S. Gill, glass and supplies 4.00

Wood County Drug store, supplies 3.20

Nash Hardware Co., supplies 2.56

Natwick Electric Co., fuse plugs 2.40

Gottschalk & Anderson, janitors' supplies 90

W. E. Wheelan, contract 1.00

George Waterman drayage 1.00

Grand Rapids Tea & Coffee Co., dishes 2.40

Sloover & Edwards, supplies 2.05

John D. Smith, nails, hinges, etc. 7.80

R. L. Nash, Postmaster, stamps and stamped envelopes 23.24

U. S. Geological Survey maps 12.95

Mrs. Emma Middelstedt, cleaning Lowell school 3.00

Mrs. Chas. Kluge, cleaning Howe school 12.00

Cleaning Lincoln and Witter 84.30

Johnson Service Co. repairs 55.40

W. A. Marling Lumber Co., lumber 62.23

McCamley & Pomainville Co., hardware etc. 40.33

Nash Grocery Co., supplies 21.86

Dom. Sci. 88.25

Moved by Commissioner Ragan and seconded by Commissioner Johnson that the bills be allowed as read and orders drawn for same. Motion carried unanimously.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds through the chairman, Commissioner Searls, reported:

1. That plaster had dropped from the ceiling of one of the rooms in the Howe school and that in consequence, all loose plaster was removed and the ceilings of all the rooms repaired during the Christmas vacation.

2. That the problem of ventilating the Howe school properly was under consideration and suggested that openings be cut leading from each room into the ventilating shaft near the floor instead of drawing all foul air to the basement before admitting it to the ventilating shaft.

3. That some of the storm windows in each room were provided with hinges to facilitate better ventilation when necessary.

The president appointed Mr. T. W. Brazeau on the committee of Teachers and Texts.

Motion to adjourn carried. (Signed) C. W. Schwede, Clerk of Board of Education.

(Signed) Guy O. Babcock, President.

ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING.

Howe Building, Grand Rapids, Wis., March 20, 1917.

Pursuant to law, the Annual School Meeting was held in the Howe Building at 7:30 o'clock P. M. on this date.

It was moved and carried that the meeting adjourn to again assemble at the Lincoln Building at 7:30 P. M. on this same day.

The following officers of the city were present: Chas. Kluge, John Hagerman, A. Taylor and C. W. Schwede, Clerk of Board of Education.

Lincoln Building, Grand Rapids, Wis., March 20, 1917.

The adjourned school meeting was held at 7:30 o'clock P. M. on this date.

Mr. E. P. Arpin was unanimously elected chairman of the meeting and C. W. Schwede secretary of the meeting.

The minutes of the last Annual School Meeting held on March 15, 1916, and the minutes of this meeting held at the Lincoln Building at 7:30 P. M. on this same day, were then read and, on motion, duly approved.

The report of the treasurer of the board of Education was read by the secretary. A motion was made and carried that the treasurer's report be received, audited and published, and that the chairman of the meeting appoint a committee of three to audit the treasurer's report.

The committee on Buildings and Grounds reported as follows:

Receipts from March 15, 1916, to March 15, 1917, as follows:

March 15, 1916, cash on hand, 1917, 30.00

April 12, 1916, city tax levied, 1917, 30.00

April 20, 1916, Hansen town tax, 1917, 30.00

April 20, 1916, Rock town, tuition, 1917, 30.00

April 20, 1916, Rock town, tuition, 1917, 30.00

April 20, 1916, Rock town, tuition, 1917, 30.00

April 20, 1916, Rock town, tuition, 1917, 30.00

April 20, 1916, Rock town, tuition, 1917, 30.00

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April 20, 1916, Rock town, tuition, 1917, 30.00

April 20, 1916, Rock town, tuition, 1917, 30.00







## SCHOOL BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Lincoln Building, Grand Rapids, Wis., December 11, 1916.

Regular meeting of the Board of Education called to order by the Clerk at 7:35 P. M.

Due to the absence of President Isaac P. Witter, Commissioner Babcock was elected chairman for the evening.

The following commissioners were present: Reeves, Ragan, Searls, Kellogg, Babcock, Bein, Horton, Hatch, Mrs. B. L. Brown and Mrs. E. P. Arpin, (10).

Absent: Commissioners Witter, Nord, Johnson, Natwick, Meilicke, and Mrs. Sam Church, (6).

The minutes of the regular meeting held on November 13, 1916, were then read and approved.

The following communication from Mr. Isaac P. Witter was then read: Mr. C. W. Schwede,

Sec'y. Board of Education Grand Rapids, Wis.,

My dear Mr. Schwede:

Your letter of November 14th is just at hand, and while I appreciate more than I can say the sentiments expressed in your letter, yet I must ask you to consider my letter of resignation as final. For my reasons I think it is wise to resign at this time, and will ask you to take action as speedily as possible. I could not think of accepting a place on the Board without being active in its work, and so many developments have taken place the past two weeks in my personal business, that I feel that it is necessary that I should devote all of my time to it for the remainder of the year. After that time, as you know, I will be busy in Madison, and that together with over-seeing my work here in Grand Rapids, will be all that it is possible for me to attempt. Thanking you all for your kind consideration of me, and wishing you the greatest success in your school work, I am

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Isaac P. Witter.

Motion made by Commissioner Kellogg, seconded by Commissioner Reeves that the resignation of Mr. Isaac P. Witter be accepted, and the following resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, Mr. Isaac P. Witter has tendered his resignation in consequence of additional private and public duties, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Isaac P. Witter has served as school commissioner from the third ward for thirteen years, seven of which he has been president of the board of Education, be it

RESOLVED, that the Board of Education hereby express appreciation of the services of Mr. Witter as a member of this body and that his resignation as a member of the board is accepted with sincere regrets, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the best wishes of the Board of Education be hereby extended to Mr. Isaac P. Witter in his new field that his services may be as conducive to the welfare of his constituents as they always were while a member of this body.

Motion carried unanimously.

The following bills were then presented:

Wm. H. Burchell, freight and drayage \$ 11.62  
Taylor & Scott, Emerson insurance 75.00  
Orliff Doughty, sweeping compound 7.20  
Natwick Electric Co., electrical construction 51.25  
Grand Rapids Foundry Company boiler repairs, etc., 108.15  
Sam Church, office supplies 5.25  
Grand Rapids Street Railroad Co., 5 books tickets 25.00  
George Waterman, drayage 75  
Dr. D. Waters, medical services 1.00  
The First National Bank, November interest 205.33  
J. E. Farley, plumbing 2.85  
Rasmussen Cement Co., cement walk and gravel 30.00  
H. P. Look supplies Dom. Sci. 19.53  
Louis Reichel, repair master clock 1.50  
Chambers Cash Livery, auto hire 2.00  
Wood County Telephone Co. rental and tolls 10.13  
Water Works & Lighting Commission, light and water 197.63  
Wells Fargo & Co. Express, express 6.32  
Otto's Pharmacy supplies 22.68  
Lewis J. Eron plumbing 81.31  
Johnson & Hill Co., supplies 18.85  
Bossert Coal Co., hauling and storing coal 63.35  
The First National Bank, interest, December 257.19  
Bossert Bros. Coal Co., hauling and storing coal 107.86  
The C. Reiss Coal Co., coal 308.98  
D. C. Heath & Co. book 1.36  
Ginn & Co. book 1.70  
The Willis Music Co., music 2.32  
Thomas Charles Co. supplies 4.04  
The Arthur H. Clark Co. reference book, history 4.50  
Funk & Wagnalls Co. one copy "Social Reform" 6.37  
Caxton School Supply Co., maps and charts 20.50  
Associated Manufacturers Co., waste baskets 21.00  
Standard Oil Co. gasoline 17.39  
Remington Typewriter Co., typewriters and repairs 51.15  
Grimm's Book Bindery, binding books 66.10  
J. A. Staub, electrical construction an supplies 115.40  
Kellogg Bros. Lumber Co., lumber 97.91  
Lambert Printing Co., supplies 28.72  
Johnson & Hill Co., supplies 26.60  
Wm. H. Burchell, freight and

porary repairs had been made in the heating plant of the Lincoln school so that no extensive repairs were necessary at present.

Moved by Commissioner Kellogg and seconded by Commissioner Searls that the motion accepting the proposal of A. B. Wheeler & Son Co. carried at the regular meeting November 13th, 1916, be rescinded. Motion carried.

The committee on Teachers and Texts presented the following report recommending that:

1. Miss Winifred Catlett be engaged as assistant in English for the High School at \$75.00 per month.

2. Miss Jeanette Houseman be retained for the remainder of the year at \$55.00 per month.

3. The resignation of Miss Lulu Hayes be accepted.

4. Miss Florence Lynn be elected to fill the vacancy due to the resignation of Miss Hayes at \$25.00 per month.

The resignation of Guy J. Ehart be accepted.

The visiting committee then rendered an informal report.

Mr. Theodore W. Brazeau was nominated to succeed Mr. Isaac P. Witter, resigned as commissioner from the Third ward. There being no other nominations, it was moved and carried that the clerk cast the ballot of the board for Mr. T. W. Brazeau as commissioner from the Third ward to succeed Mr. Isaac P. Witter. Ballot was cast and Mr. T. W. Brazeau was declared elected as such commissioner from the Third ward.

Mr. Guy O. Babcock was nominated for president of the Board of Education to succeed Mr. Isaac P. Witter, resigned. There being no other nominations, it was moved by Commissioner Kellogg that the ballot of the Board be cast for Mr. Guy O. Babcock for president of the Board of Education for the remainder of the year. The ballot was cast and Mr. Babcock was declared elected president of the Board of Education for the remainder of the year.

Motion to adjourn was then carried.

(Signed) C. W. Schwede, Clerk of Board of Education.

Lincoln Building, Grand Rapids, Wis., January 3rd, 1917.

Regular meeting of the Board of Education called to order by president Guy O. Babcock at 7:30 P. M.

The following commissioners were present: Reeves, Ragan, Searls, Brazeau, Babcock, Nord, Hatch, Mrs. E. P. Arpin, (9).

Absent: Commissioners Kellogg, Bein, Horton, Natwick, Meilicke, Mrs. Sam Church, Mrs. B. L. Brown, (7).

The minutes of the regular meeting held on December 11, 1916, was read and approved.

The following communications were presented:

Letter of acceptance from Mr. Theo. W. Brazeau read.

January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned appointed to examine the school treasurer's report do hereby certify that we have checked up said report from March 15th, 1915, to March 20th, 1916, inclusive, and find same correct.

We did not destroy the cancelled orders, nor having proper authority for doing so, but would recommend that a committee be appointed at the next annual school meeting with authority to destroy by burning all said school orders which have been checked over by an auditing committee.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey, January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the Building Committee of the Edison school building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey, January 3rd, 1917.

The following bills were presented:

Norington Bros., laundry \$ 1.27  
Richard Schneider labor 4.50  
Wood County Telephone Co. rental telephones 9.68  
Orliff Doughty sweeping compound 10.00  
J. W. Natwick tables, cord and needles 16.70  
Sam Church supplies 23.00  
Wisconsin Valley Leader, printing and supplies 26.80  
Water Works & Lighting Commission, lights and power 206.65  
December 257.19  
Bossert Bros. Coal Co., hauling and storing coal 107.86  
The C. Reiss Coal Co., coal 308.98  
D. C. Heath & Co. book 1.36  
Ginn & Co. book 1.70  
The Willis Music Co., music 2.32  
Thomas Charles Co. supplies 4.04  
The Arthur H. Clark Co. reference book, history 4.50  
Funk & Wagnalls Co. one copy "Social Reform" 6.37  
Caxton School Supply Co., maps and charts 20.50  
Associated Manufacturers Co., waste baskets 21.00  
Standard Oil Co. gasoline 17.39  
Remington Typewriter Co., typewriters and repairs 51.15  
Grimm's Book Bindery, binding books 66.10  
J. A. Staub, electrical construction an supplies 115.40  
Kellogg Bros. Lumber Co., lumber 97.91  
Lambert Printing Co., supplies 28.72  
Johnson & Hill Co., supplies 26.60  
Wm. H. Burchell, freight and

drayage 4.34  
Books 398.88  
Telephone 129.73  
Printing 191.50  
Freight and drayage 91.50  
Lamps and power 550.70  
Latex to Continuation School 6,925.00  
Total disbursements for the year \$19,450.92  
Total disbursements March 15, 1915, to March 20, 1916, \$19,450.92  
Total receipts March 15, 1915, to March 20, 1916, \$20,479.26  
Total disbursements March 15, 1915, to March 20, 1916, \$19,450.92  
Less orders outstanding and unpaid March 20, 1916, \$6,101.71  
Cash paid out March 15, 1915, to March 20, 1916, \$4,287.47  
Cash on hand March 20, 1916, \$2,228.47  
Total receipts, March 15, 1915, to March 20, 1916, \$24,589.75  
The following amounts due the board of education are still uncollected March 20, 1916:  
City tax levy \$40,000.00  
City tax levy \$124.72  
Hanson town, tuition, 1914-1915, 144.00  
Lynn town, Clark Co., tuition, 35.00  
Rock town, tuition, 1914-1915, 36.00  
Total due but uncollected, March 20, 1916, \$124.72  
All of which is recommended by W. H. REEVES, Treasurer of Board of Education, March 20, 1916.

We, the undersigned, appointed to examine the school treasurer's report, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report from March 15th, 1915, to March 20th, 1916, inclusive, and find same correct. We did not destroy the cancelled orders, nor having proper authority for doing so, but would recommend that a committee be appointed at the next annual school meeting with authority to destroy by burning all said school orders which have been checked over by an auditing committee.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey, January 3rd, 1917.

The report of the treasurer on the construction of the Edison School was next read by the secretary.

To the directors of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and to the directors of the building committee, do hereby certify that the report be received, audited and approved by the visiting committee, and that the report be published in the preceding report.

The report follows:

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the building committee of the Edison School building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey, January 3rd, 1917.

The report of the treasurer on the construction of the Edison School was next read by the secretary.

To the directors of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and to the directors of the building committee, do hereby certify that the report be received, audited and approved by the visiting committee, and that the report be published in the preceding report.

The report follows:

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the building committee of the Edison School building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey, January 3rd, 1917.

The report of the treasurer on the construction of the Edison School was next read by the secretary.

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The report follows:

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the building committee of the Edison School building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey, January 3rd, 1917.

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The report follows:

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the building committee of the Edison School building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey, January 3rd, 1917.

The report of the treasurer on the construction of the Edison School was next read by the secretary.

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The report follows:

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the building committee of the Edison School building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

(Signed) L. M. Nash, (Signed) Earle Pease, (Signed) W. H. Carey, January 3rd, 1917.

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To the directors of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and to the directors of the building committee, do hereby certify that the report be received, audited and approved by the visiting committee, and that the report be published in the preceding report.

The report follows:

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, January 3rd, 1917.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of the building committee of the Edison School building, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report and find same correct.

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Books 398.88  
Telephone 129.73  
Printing 191.50  
Freight and drayage 91.50  
Lamps and power 550.70  
Latex to Continuation School 6,925.00  
Total disbursements for the year \$19,450.92  
Total disbursements March 15, 1915, to March 20, 1916, \$19,450.92  
Total receipts March 15, 1915, to March 20, 1916, \$20,479.26  
Total disbursements March 15, 1915, to March 20, 1916, \$19,450.92  
Less orders outstanding and unpaid March 20, 1916, \$6,101.71  
Cash paid out March 15, 1915, to March 20, 1916, \$4,287.47  
Cash on hand March 20, 1916, \$2,228.47  
Total receipts, March 15, 1915, to March 20, 1916, \$24,589.75  
The following amounts due the board of education are still uncollected March 20, 1916:  
City tax levy \$40,000.00  
City tax levy \$124.72  
Hanson town, tuition, 1914-1915, 144.00  
Lynn town, Clark Co., tuition, 35.00  
Rock town, tuition, 1914-1915, 36.00  
Total due but uncollected, March 20, 1916, \$124.72  
All of which is recommended by W. H. REEVES, Treasurer of Board of Education, March 20, 1916.

We, the undersigned, appointed to examine the school treasurer's report, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report from March 15th, 1915, to March 20th, 1916, inclusive, and find same correct. We did not destroy the cancelled orders, nor having proper authority for doing so, but would recommend that a committee be appointed at the next annual school meeting with authority to destroy by burning all said school orders which have been checked over by an auditing committee.

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# ECONOMY URGED BY GOV. PHILIPP

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WORK  
OF SESSION MADE TO WIS-  
CONSIN LEGISLATURE.

## TAXATION CHANGES ASKED

Governor Would Repeal Law Permitting  
Deduction of Personal Property  
Tax From Income Tax—Thinks  
State Insurance a Failure.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 10.—Gov. E. L. Philipp's message to the Wisconsin legislature of 1917 was delivered today. It reads, in part, as follows:

In entering upon your duties as legislators, it is important for you to know what the probable income of the state will be for the next biennium, in order to guide you in making appropriations. I therefore submit to you an estimate of the state's income derived from other sources than present tax levies for the fiscal years 1917-18 and 1918-19. I am also able to present to you the appropriations that have been requested by the different departments and state institutions and the revisions and recommendations made by the State Board of Public Affairs and the Central Board of Education.

The following are the budget recommendations as per the State Board of Public Affairs and the Central Board of Education, not including land and building requests:

Summary.	1917-18	1918-19
Estimated Receipts.....	\$14,707,807	\$15,277,499
Estimated Appropriations.....	14,130,481	14,593,486
Excess.....	577,326	684,013
Estimated Balance, 1917-18.....	397,466	584,337
Receipts from Corporations, Estates and Personal Property.....	4,461,000	4,538,000
State Insurance.....	2,392,404	2,170,554
Charitable and Penal Institutions.....	696,674	597,824
Normal School Receipts.....	855,240	869,189
University Receipts.....	2,452,420	2,486,420
Totals.....	\$14,707,807	\$15,277,499
Estimated Appropriations.....	14,130,481	14,593,486
For Boards, Departments and Commissions.....	2,150,973	2,491,848
For Charitable and Penal Institutions.....	2,084,274	2,062,217
For Normal Schools.....	1,255,569	1,181,927
For University.....	2,780,465	2,945,770
Totals.....	\$14,130,481	\$14,593,486

The appropriations that are recommended have been kept within the state's income. If the appropriations which you will make are kept within the limits suggested by the revising boards, the probable excess of the state's revenues for the same period will be \$774,100. The estimates of expenditures do not include any appropriations for new state buildings. The indications are that the state's revenues will be sufficient to provide the money to complete the building operations authorized by the legislatures of 1913 and 1915.

## Taxation.

Under our system of taxation real property pays the larger part of the taxes collected. It is, therefore, necessary that the assessments of such property be made and that the value be carried at on some uniform basis. To do this requires men of experience and good judgment.

The work of our local or township assessors is in many cases not well done. It frequently occurs that reassessments are necessary. In such cases the work is done by agents of the Tax Commission and is quite costly, the expense falling upon the township. If the expense falling upon the township is reassessed, we shall get more equitable assessments and therefore more equitable results. If we will, more law abiding the old system of local or township assessors and create the office of county assessor instead. Such county assessor should be compelled to pass a satisfactory civil service examination and the appointment should be made by the county board. They should, however, do the work under the direction of the State Tax Commission. Their salaries and the office should be fixed by legislative act.

The county assessors could act as the assessors of incomes, thereby reducing the present force of income assessors to a small number, which would result in a substantial saving to the tax payers.

I believe it to be unnecessary to make assessments of real estate every year. The value of that class of property does not, as a rule, change within that time. If a fair and equitable assessment every four years should be sufficient, and I recommend that this change be made in our statutes.

The Tax Commission suggests numerous changes in our income tax law. I am particularly impressed by the suggestion that taxes paid upon personal property should not be used as an offset for income taxes. It is difficult to understand why such a provision ever was made, for it seems to be a good reason why the tax payer should be permitted to deduct the amount paid from his income tax. As the law works out in its present form a large percentage of the income tax that is assessed at a considerable cost becomes uncollectable because of this provision of law. The aggregate income tax assessed in 1916 was \$3,375,070, and the amount of personal property receipts used as an offset was \$1,875,641—thus reducing the net result of the tax by nearly fifty per cent. I recommend that that statute which permits the tax

payer to use his personal property tax receipt as an offset for income tax be repealed.

I also recommend the repeal of the law under which the owner of a home is compelled to pay an income tax on its rental value. I do this because I believe such a tax is unfair and unjust.

I call your attention to the numerous recommendations made by the Tax Commission. Their report has been placed upon your desks. I cannot agree to the proposition that personal property shall be removed from the tax roll. According to the report of the Commission that class of property yielded \$5,680,728 in taxes in 1915. In view of the growing demand for public improvements, all of which will necessitate the expenditure of large sums of money, the state cannot afford to reduce its revenues. If the system is changed and personal property is exempt, the loss of revenue must be made up in some other way and greater part will naturally fall upon the real estate. Our income tax on the income tax to the state pay an income tax to the state and the amount that is now demanded from that class of taxpayers should not be further increased. To do so would, in my judgment, interfere with the industrial development of our state.

Highways. One of the most important subjects that you are called upon to consider during this session is the matter of dealing with an economical and effective system of highway construction. The demand for better roads is general. It is, however, a project that involves tremendous expenditure of money and we should, therefore, approach it in a spirit of conservatism. The size of the undertaking is best understood when we consider it in connection with the fact that the state has over 70,000 miles of highways, the greater part of which need to be rebuilt. If we expect to bring all of our public roads to a satisfactory standard.

I wish particularly to impress upon you the necessity of making provision for the proper maintenance of the roads that are built. Nearly 5,000 miles of state aid roads have been built since the beginning of the state aid system, at a cost of about \$15,000,000. No provision was made for the maintenance of these roads, with the result that sections which were built two and three years ago are worn out, and the investments have, therefore, been lost.

The Congress of the United States has appropriated a sum of money to aid the states in the construction of post roads. The total amount that will come to our state from that source is \$1,925,416. The appropriation covers a period of five years and is made available in the following sums:

For the fiscal year 1916-17.....	\$258,361
For the fiscal year 1917-18.....	207,722
For the fiscal year 1918-19.....	385,583
For the fiscal year 1919-20.....	315,445
For the fiscal year 1920-21.....	914,805

Under the provisions of the act which appropriates these amounts the aid from the government can be used only for the purpose of construction and no part of it can be used for purchasing right of way, for engineering cost, or any other preliminary work. The law provides further that the state must spend at least an equal sum for the same purpose, the road must be continuous, and must, therefore, be part of a trunk line system, the plans for which are subject to approval by the United States Commissioner of Agriculture.

In order to secure federal aid it is necessary for the state to undertake the building of a system of trunk line roads as a separate project and I recommend that you appropriate a sum of money for this purpose which will equal the sums that will be contributed by the United States government. Inasmuch as the counties in which these trunk lines will be located will be especially benefited, I recommend further that you enact a law that will require appropriations in an equal sum by such counties, the same to be apportioned among the counties upon a mileage basis.

If this plan is followed we will expend over \$6,000,000 in the construction of federal aid roads in the next five years. The appropriation passed by the last legislature provides for an annual expenditure of \$780,000 in state aid. If we add the contributions we will spend over \$6,000,000 under the system during the same period. The sums that I have named, plus the money that is being expended by counties independent of state aid, will give our road building organization as much work as it can intelligently supervise.

Education. The law which provides for the employment of supervising teachers in our rural schools is beneficial and is admitted by educators to be an advance step in rural education. I believe, however, that we will improve this service and the results that will derive from it if we require some special training as a qualification for this position.

I also recommend that the minimum salary fixed by law for rural school supervising teachers be increased to a sum large enough to enable county superintendents to compete with village and city schools in securing suitable teachers.

The most helpful assistance that we can give our country schools is to provide for the teachers. We shall not succeed in doing this unless we make the profession of rural school teacher more attractive. Higher salaries are in many cases better schoolhouses are required to bring conditions nearer the ideal. The last legislature recognized the necessity of doing something substantial for this important branch of

public service by providing some state support for rural school teachers based upon efficiency and term of service. The amounts provided by the statute are, however, not sufficient to accomplish the end desired. I recommend that you grant a further increase in their compensation from the state.

New Building Projects. Additional buildings are requested by the University, the State Normal Schools, Stout Institute and by the State Board of Control for the Charitable and Penal Institutions.

In view of the present high cost of materials, I believe it is wise policy for the state to defer all building operations, except such as are absolutely necessary, to a time when material can be secured at reasonable prices, and normal conditions prevail. It is generally conceded that the present high prices cannot continue much longer, especially if the war in Europe comes to an end. It may reasonably be expected that when the war is over there will be a reaction in business and some readjustment of our economic conditions will take place. There is reason to believe that during the period of readjustment work will become scarce and laboring men will be seeking employment.

Workmen's Compensation. In the light of the five years' experience under the Workmen's Compensation Act that is now in effect, it is generally agreed that certain schedules should be revised. There is a wide difference of opinion as to what is fair and equitable in the revision of many of the provisions of the act. It would be unwise to make changes, the wisdom of which may be doubted, without serious consideration.

In order that the revision may be based upon sound and equitable principles, I recommend a revision at this session of those schedules upon which there is general agreement. I further recommend that you appoint a joint legislative committee with power to make a thorough study of the whole subject of workmen's compensation in the light of developed experience and present day information. The committee should report its findings to the governor for transmission to the next session of the legislature in order that that body may have intelligent and reliable information upon which to base a revision of this important law.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance. The present situation relative to workmen's compensation insurance is not at all satisfactory. The compensation act compels the great majority of employers of labor in this state to carry this kind of insurance. This act also takes away from the injured workman and his dependents the right of action which he or they formerly had against the employer and substitutes compensation under the act.

The persons most interested in the quality of this kind of insurance are the workman or his dependents, who are not parties to the insurance contract. The continued solvency of companies writing this kind of insurance is of first importance. The state should exercise its power to guarantee solvency to the greatest possible extent. The importance of action with this end in view is especially apparent at this time in the light of the fact that a large number of companies writing workmen's compensation insurance have gone into liquidation or discontinued the business during the past year.

Rates for this kind of insurance should be adequate to meet the obligations of the company to the injured employee or other person entitled to indemnity. The rates charged should be reasonable in order that injustice may not be done to the employer who is compelled under the law to buy insurance. Rates should be equitably distributed over the industries and should be collected without discrimination by the insurers carrying this class of insurance.

I recommend and urge upon you the enactment of a law requiring, under state supervision, co-operation between companies writing workmen's compensation insurance in the classification of making rates, establishing classifications and making inspections. I further recommend that you vest in the Department of Insurance and the Industrial Commission power to control the rates charged for workmen's compensation insurance as to adequacy and also as to reasonableness.

Fire Insurance Rates. Fire insurance is now recognized as a commercial necessity. The prosperity of our people is largely dependent upon their ability to obtain fire insurance protection of unquestioned quality. To this end we need financially strong companies of our own state as well as those of our sister states.

The insurance company is the agency through which the vast fire insurance business is conducted. While the owner of the property is the real burden bearer, the insurance company is entitled to a fair and reasonable profit for the service that it renders. It is not entitled to more than that.

I therefore recommend and urge upon you the enactment of a law that will require all companies writing fire insurance on property located in this state to be members of the state fire bureau, to be located in this state, and that will further require co-operation in rate making to the end that the cost be reduced and uniformity obtained. The law should prohibit discrimination and require the rate charged to be reasonable.

I further recommend that such legislation permit variation from rates made by bureaus, so that economies in management or favorable loss experience may accrue to the benefit of the owners of insured property. The bureaus charged with this important

function of rate making should be required to obtain a license from the state. Bureaus authorized by law, as well as insurance companies and insurance agents, should be subject to a penalty for violations.

## State Insurance.

The present condition of the state insurance fund, after an experience of twelve years, demonstrates conclusively that state insurance on the basis of which it has been carried is a failure. I believe this to be due to the fact that the values of units insured bear too large a proportion to the total risk carried. The buildings belonging to the state that are subject to destruction by fire should be insured with regular insurance companies for precisely the same reason that private owners of property insure their buildings.

The state is carrying fire insurance on property that is owned by counties, cities and school districts in a sum exceeding \$200,000. I question the wisdom of the state to engage in the insurance business to the extent of covering property that does not belong to the state. However, the law provides that the properties of counties, cities and school districts may be insured by the state, using the state fire insurance fund to pay any loss that may occur. Inasmuch as the amount that is now in the treasury is entirely inadequate, because it is not sufficient to pay a total loss on any one of the large risks, it seems to me that it would be wise to refund the entire fund to the owners of that class of property and cancel our policies.

## State Board of Control.

All state institutions have been subjected to a critical examination by the State Board of Public Affairs. I am pleased to state that our public institutions are now generally well managed and that the attention is given to reasonable economies. I am able to report to you that during the last fiscal year the prison twice plant was converted into a profitable institution, having made a profit of \$81,000, and that the state prison was run at a profit instead of a loss for the first time in its history.

The business of the Board of Control is growing rapidly and corresponding responsibilities are coming to it as a natural consequence. As the board is now constituted, it is composed of five members. This board is one of the institutions in their charge are of great importance to the state, as is the proper and economical administration of them. It would, in my judgment, be in the interest of the state to reduce this board to three members, the same to reside in the city of Madison and devote all of their time to the business of the board. The salaries should be increased to hold good, large enough to attract and hold good, because the public interest demands that the work assigned to the board be ably done.

## National Guard.

On June 19, 1916, all recognized units of the Wisconsin National Guard excepting one infantry company were called into active federal service by the president of the United States. At that time the writing about one-third of the troops were held on the Mexican border for service under federal authority. We have received the assurance many times, through the press and in statements of department commanders and officers of high rank in the regular army, that our people may well be proud of the soldierly qualities of the officers and men of our units.

The National Defense Act, passed by the United States Congress, was made effective June 1, 1916. At the time this act went into effect the total strength of the Wisconsin National Guard, officers and men, was approximately 3,200 and their annual period of field training was seven days. Under the new federal act the proportionate quota of troops required to be organized and trained by the state of Wisconsin is 10,400, the requirement to be fulfilled within approximately six months, and all such troops must annually have not less than fifteen days of field training. Since the act became a law the strength of the Wisconsin National Guard has been increased to approximately 4,500, officers and men, and must necessarily continue to increase until the full quota is reached.

Under the old organization the annual appropriation necessary to maintain it was \$200,000 per year. Owing to the increased number of men, made necessary by the new federal act, it will be necessary to appropriate \$300,000 per year. When we have mustered in our full quota of 10,400 men it is estimated that the expense will be \$600,000 per year. It follows then, that our military expenditures will eventually increase \$400,000 per year over and above the expenditures that we have been in the habit of making under our former Guard organization.

It will be observed that the new federal statute throws a large financial burden for military purposes upon the state. A substantial increase in the state's expenditures is necessary to make it possible for the state to provide its quota of officers and men to enable the general government to carry out its plan of greater military preparedness, which is a national necessity for purely defensive purposes that should not be longer delayed.

The disposition that the federal law makes of the Guard is open to criticism. As the matter stands now the Guard, although a state organization, is, in fact, a part of the regular army of the United States, subject to the orders of the president at any time and for any service. The term of enlistment is three years and three years reserve. No one will be heard to complain about the term of enlistment if

the Guard will be used as a reserve force at a time of threatened or actual invasion. If, however, it is used for mere police duty, the situation is changed and is open to objections. Our own Guard, and what I say of our own Guard, is composed of men who are trained as guardsmen, not as police men. It is composed of large men, business men, professionals, men of letters, mechanics, office men and clerks, all of them regular employed and are in the main men whose services are important to their business or employers and are, therefore, an important factor in the production of their country in times of war or threatened war. I dare say, however, that few, if any, would wish to enlist as peace soldiers for mere police service. Such service should be rendered by that force is not sufficient army and if that force is increased to a force large enough to enable it to render such service, as has been rendered by the National Guard on the Mexican frontier.

I recommend that you memorialize Congress to amend the National Defense Act so as to shorten the term of enlistment of the National Guard or restrict its use by the president to such service as will justify him in calling out reserve forces.

## The Protection of Fish and Game.

Our fish and game are a natural resource that deserves the attention of the legislature. The gradual diminution of game birds must be apparent to every observer. There is also a noticeable decrease in the number of deer that are now seen in the woods by hunters as compared with former years. The necessity of better protection admits of no argument. We cannot hope to preserve our game birds by declaring an open season each year, and throwing the entire state open to the hunt of all classes of sportsmen, except for migratory birds, should be placed in the hands of the Conservation Commission, in order that it may be regulated with regard to the supply which is frequently affected by weather and other natural conditions. Zones or reservations should be established of suitable size where the shooting of game birds is at all times prohibited. Such a provision should also be made for the protection of deer. In order to carry out this plan, I recommend that the income from the sale of fish and game licenses, and whatever other income the commission may have from the sale of life, should remain in the state treasury to the credit of the commission as a fund for its use. I recommend, further, that you make an appropriation from this fund sufficient to carry on the work of the commission that the law prescribes, the balance to remain in the treasury to be used for the purpose of establishing game preserves, and also for the purpose of establishing additional fish hatcheries, and for the purpose of carrying out necessary to successfully carry out the purpose of our fish and game laws. Provisions should be made that the surplus funds that accumulate may be expended by the commission, with the consent of the emergency board. In order to increase the income which can be made available for the purpose I have stated, I recommend an increase in non-resident license fee for fishing and hunting, also a reasonable fee for deer tags.

Development of Northern Wisconsin. The problem of attracting settlers to the northern part of our state and of developing its industrial possibilities deserves your attention. The state should give reasonable assistance to any legitimate effort that is calculated to call the attention of home-seekers to the agricultural and industrial advantages of that section.

We should not merely attract settlers, but it is of even greater importance that we attract people who are, or will be, good citizens. I consider this feature of our northern development of first importance. The class of citizens best fitted for the task of converting our cut-over timber lands into farms are the young men who have been reared in our western agricultural section, who will understand the task that they undertake in opening up a farm in a timbered section, and in order to bring the agricultural land into production, I recommend that you appropriate a reasonable amount of money to the Department of Agriculture to be used in exhibiting the agricultural products of northern Wisconsin to the people in the rural sections of our neighboring states.

Primary Law. When the primary election law was adopted it was represented by its friends to be an improved system of making nominations for public office. It has been upon our statute books since 1905, and it must now be admitted that it has had a fair trial. While the law is in some respects an improvement over the old caucus system, I believe it to be generally conceded that it is unsatisfactory in its present form and should be amended and changed in many respects.

Despite all that has been said against conventions it has been fully demonstrated that there is a strong demand among the people for political gatherings. Party convention should be provided for by law to enable members of the party to meet and agree upon a declaration of principles that the party stands for. The present system of permitting successful candidates to meet after primary and decide upon a platform with which to go to the people for election is wrong in principle and destructive of political parties. Under that system the candidates may promise most anything to the voter before the primary and completely change their political views after the primary, if in their judgment

it is necessary to make such changes to meet political conditions. I recommend such legislation as will create the legal machinery necessary to call state party conventions, at which the representatives of the party who have been elected by the people at a primary may meet and decide upon the principles that the party shall advocate and stand for, such platform to be accepted and agreed to by the candidates who seek election under the party name.

It is a common practice in this state, under the primary system, for personal organizations are prevailed upon to vote for the candidates of an opposing party at the primary for their own political advantage, or what is still more objectionable, to carry out a trade or agreement for mutual political advantage with some candidate or his representatives. Such practice is political corruption and should be stopped. In order to protect our primaries against such evil influences I recommend that provisions be made by law that will permit only the adherents of a party to vote its ticket at a primary election.

Tenure of Office of Governor. I believe it to be clearly in the interest of the people that the term of office of the governor be four years instead of two years, as the constitution now provides. I also recommend that the secretary of state, state treasurer and attorney general, who should constitute the governor's cabinet, be appointed by him instead of elected as the law now provides. Under our present law the officers whom I have named are obliged to devote too much time to politics.

The needs of our state government may be compared with those of a large business. It is not engaged in money making, but has all the functions to perform that come to a well organized people's government. The governor is the responsible head and the people will do well for themselves if they will give him an opportunity to study, without interruption, the details of government, and make such improvements in the interest of efficiency and economy as any good governor will wish to make if he is given the time that he needs to make the necessary investigations.

If he desires to be re-elected, he must devote practically the entire second year of his term to his campaign. This necessitates long periods of absence from his office. In fact, it makes it impossible for him to give the attention to the state's affairs that he should. Furthermore, the expense connected with the campaigns is too great—in fact much greater than the salary which the office pays justifies. The feature I regard as of special importance to the people for the following reason: Under the primary system it is necessary for the candidate for governor to make a state-wide campaign for his nomination. If he is nominated he must again make a state-wide campaign for his election. The law permits him to spend \$5,000 for the two campaigns, which is a small amount when we consider the fact that we have 700,000 men in the state who are qualified voters. A poor man will be unable to meet these campaign expenses with his salary and have anything left for his living and his family's needs. He cannot aspire to the result, unless he is willing to accept fees and contributions, which no governor should do.

The argument which I have presented here in favor of a four-year term for the governor applies with equal force to the secretary of state, the state treasurer and the attorney general. Furthermore, these officers come to the capital as part of the administration, of which the governor is the responsible advisors and should, therefore, represent the same political views as the governor. It is decidedly injurious to the state government and, therefore, a loss to the people if any of the departments are opposed to the governor's policies and engage in political schemes to make his administration unpopular with the people.

Finally, I wish to remind you that it is the desire of the people of the state of Wisconsin that your body and the governor protect them against lawlessness and extravagance and of taxation beyond what is necessary to do to give the people an efficient government. I also hope that you will be impressed with the suggestion that you so arrange your work that you will be able to adjourn at an early date and in that manner comply with the general public demand for a short session.

DEATH AND ILLNESS LAY MARK ON LEGISLATURE

Madison—Death and serious illness have laid their mark on the 1917 legislature, as was shown when four members of the assembly, who were elected in November did not answer the opening roll call. Assemblyman H. M. Laursen of Shell Lake, who was killed in an automobile accident, will be missed by all the old members. The next accident befell A. H. Van Dorn of Dismal, who sustained a broken knee cap in a fall in a Chicago hotel. Mr. Van Dorn is nearly 70 years of age, and his physicians have refused to allow him to think of the legislature for the present. Word comes to Madison that two more members are seriously ill, and one probably will not be in Madison this winter. He is Otto H. Luhrs of Hayton, representing Calumet county. He has been ordered south to rest. The fourth is thinking of resigning to be a victim of the Schaeffle of Mondovi, who represents the Buffalo and Pepin county district. Mr. Schaeffle has gone to Rochester for an operation which will keep him from all of the early work of the session.

## Devotion.

Allice—Why are you taking up bot any? Kitty—Because my fiancé is interested in a plant of some kind. I want to be able to converse intelligently with him about his business.—Brooklyn Citizen.

## Mostly of Average Strength.

Since the generality of persons act from impulse, much more than from principle men are not so good as so bad as we are apt to think them.—Hare.

## Still Tells the Story.

Many a middle-aged man who hears the thistle of a school bell winces as the thistle of a moment that it does not call him into books. But he will tell a schoolboy that school days are the happiest.—Littlesville Courier-Journal.

## Righteous Judgment.

The honest workman with a peck of corned beef and cabbage under his belt may envy the millionaire his bank account, but hanged if he wants the omelet soufflé.—Houston Post.

## Knew About Aching.

"How many rods make an acre?" "One," replied Tommy, with a lively recollection of the last time he had ached because of the rod.

## Make Most of Good Points.

Few of us can indulge our tastes as we would, so why not make the most of our good points, if we have any, and try to appear as attractive as our limited incomes permit? Women who are making displays and appearances beyond their means will never find in either the satisfaction they anticipate, for at every turn they will meet some one who will outshine them.

Accept your lot and learn to laugh and be happy. Life has treasures in store for each of us, but we shall not find them unless our search for them is made in the right and proper way.

## FOR ITCHING, BURNING SKINS

Bathe With Cuticura Soap and Apply the Ointment—Trial Free.

For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, pimples, dandruff, sore hands, and baby humors, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supremely effective. Besides they tend to prevent these distressing conditions, if used for every-day toilet and nursery preparations.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

## Military Hats.

Australia, where rabbits were not long ago so numerous as to be considered a national nuisance, is now requisitioning that country's supply of rabbit skins for use in making military hats.

## U. S. Government Buys It

SOLD EVERYWHERE—25c and 50c

## Thousands Tell It

Why daily along with backache and kidney or bladder troubles? Thousands tell you how to find relief. Here's a case to guide you. It's only one of thousands. Forty thousand American people are publicly praising Doan's Kidney Pills. Surely it is worth the while of anyone who has a back ache, who feels tired, nervous and run-down, who endures distressing urinary disorders, to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial.

## A Wisconsin Case

Mrs. E. T. Cantley, "My Father Tells a Story" says: "I was in bad shape with kidney complaint and the doctor said I had hemorrhages of the kidneys and could not live long. His medicine failed to help me and finally I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They brought me a new lease on life and now I am in much better health."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## To Kill Rats and Mice

ALWAYS USE

STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE

U. S. Government Buys It

SOLD EVERYWHERE—25c and 50c

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That

Genuine Castoria

Always

Bears the

Signature

of

John H. Watson

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## WORD THAT IS OVERWORKED

Weakened Almost to Disability, and Frayed at the Edges, Is That Too-Much-Used "Very."

There is a word that once possessed a vigor and a power that is altogether lost: "



# CONDENSED ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS FOR THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, STATE OF WISCONSIN FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

School Census.		4 years and less than 20		Total
7 years and less than 14	14 years and less than 16	B	G	B & G
543	130	1171	1216	2387

General Statistics.		Kindergarten	Elementary	High
1. No. supervisors of grade and special subjects devoting more than half their time to supervision	none	only half time	none	none
2. No. supervising principals devoting more than half their time to school room teaching	none			
3. No. supervising principals devoting more than half their time to administration or supervision	none			
4. No. teachers the last day of school, other than principals and special teachers	2 & 2	25	11	36
5. No. pupils enrolled and of school year	100	904	368	
6. No. pupils leaving during school year (excluding transfers within the city and those leaving for other public schools in the state)	150	948	394	
7. Not enrollment (line 5 and line 6)				
8. No. pupils leaving before the end of the school year on account of:				
a. Obtaining labor permits	none			
b. Other causes (do not include graduates)	26	92	32	
9. No. non-resident tuition pupils enrolled	25	94		
10. No. days attendance by all pupils	167,281 1/2	50,174		
11. No. days attendance by all pupils (excluding legal holidays)	177	177		
12. Average daily attendance	945	334.3		
13. No. days schools were in session during summer	none			
14. No. pupils enrolled during summer session	none			
15. No. days attendance by all pupils during summer session	none			
16. No. class rooms	36	27		
17. Total seating capacity provided in class room	1800	400		
18. Total seating capacity possible to provide in present buildings	1800	500		
19. No. assembly rooms (not class or recitation rooms)	28			
20. High School	Male	Female	Total	
21. No. of teachers employed, including principal	8	14	22	
22. Total No. of pupils enrolled	191	204	395	
23. Pupils leaving during year for other public schools	0	0	0	
24. Not enrollment excluding those leaving for other schools (No. 22 less No. 23)	191	204	395	
25. No. of pupils enrolled not over 20 years old	189	204	393	
26. No. of pupils enrolled over 20 years of age	2	0	2	
27. No. enrolled:				
(a) Freshman year	72	80	152	
(b) Sophomore year	63	55	118	
(c) Junior year	35	39	74	
(d) Senior year	19	29	48	
(e) Specials	2	1	3	
(f) Total enrolled	191	204	395	
28. Total length of school in days including holidays	177			
29. No. of days school was actually in session (excluding holidays)	177			
30. Total days attendance	167,281 1/2			
31. Average daily attendance (divide item 30 by item 28)	945			
32. Total No. entering a high school for first time	124			
33. (a) from local city elementary grades	76			
(b) from elementary grades of other cities	2			
(c) from state grades schools	10			
(d) from rural schools not state grades	19			
(e) from private or parochial schools	18			
34. Graduates, 1915-16: Boys 19; Girls 28; Total	47			
35. Graduates since organization of school: Boys 320; Girls 352; Total	672			
36. No. of non-residents: Boys 51; Girls 43; Total	94			
37. Rate of tuition for non-residents, per week	\$1.00			
38. Entire amount of tuition for non-residents for year 1915-16	\$142.00			
39. Other collected or uncollected	\$3,142.00			

## TIME SPENT IN HIGH SCHOOL WORK BY PERSONS GRADUATED AT ANY TIME DURING YEAR 1915-1916.

Less than 6	6	7	8	9	10	More than 10
half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs.	half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs.	half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs.	half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs.	half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs.	half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs.	half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs. half yrs.
none	none	44	none	none	none	none

SPECIAL COURSES		Enrollment in each Department	Manual Training	Domestic Science	Bookkeeping	Typewriting and Stenography	Stenography
High School 4th year	16	14	11	11			
High School 3rd year	17	17	11	11			
High School 2nd year	21	28	29	29			
High School 1st year	26	33	40	40			
Total in high school	70	82	91	91			
Total in 8th grade	43	42	65	65			
Total in 7th grade	34	39					
Total in grades	77	81					

## ENROLLMENT AND PROMOTION BY GRADES

Grades enrolled dropped enrollment at end of during year year		at end of during year year		at end of during year year	
year	year	year	year	year	year
June, 1916	June, 1916	June, 1916	June, 1916	June, 1916	June, 1916
Kindergarten - 100	20	120	50	41	
Ungraded - 69	none	74	63	6	
Lower - 109	3	112	92	17	
Lower - 39	3	41	36	5	
Upper - 85	7	87	78	9	
Lower - 40	3	43	37	3	
Upper - 83	3	86	72	11	
Lower - 56	4	59	46	0	
Upper - 64	0	64	63	1	
Lower - 51	2	53	47	6	
Upper - 59	0	59	53	6	
Lower - 43	5	48	40	8	
Upper - 61	3	64	50	14	
Lower - 37	4	41	33	8	
Upper - 30	1	31	26	5	
Lower - 31	5	36	29	7	
Upper - 46	2	48	45	3	
Total - 1004	64	1068	894	112	

## DAYS OF ATTENDANCE IN DAY SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING OF LEGAL HOLIDAYS)

No. Who Attended	Public Schools	Both Public and Parochial	Private or Parochial	Total
Kindergarten	100	20	120	220
Ungraded	69	none	74	143
Lower	109	3	112	224
Lower	39	3	41	83
Upper	85	7	87	192
Lower	40	3	43	86
Upper	83	3	86	192
Lower	56	4	59	120
Upper	64	0	64	128
Lower	51	2	53	106
Upper	59	0	59	118
Lower	43	5	48	96
Upper	61	3	64	128
Lower	37	4	41	82
Upper	30	1	31	62
Lower	31	5	36	72
Upper	46	2	48	94
Total - 1004	64	1068	894	112

## Salaries of Teachers Classified

Exclusive of superintendents and principals devoting more than half their time to administration.		Elementary Schools	High Schools
Number who received per month for 9 months	Men, Women	Men, Women	Men, Women
Less than \$40	0	2	0
\$40 and less than \$45	0	0	0
\$45 and less than \$50	0	0	0
\$50 and less than \$55	0	0	0
\$55 and less than \$60	0	0	0
\$60 and less than \$65	0	14	0
\$65 and less than \$70	0	9	0
\$70 and less than \$75	0	1	0
\$75 and less than \$80	0	5	0
\$80 and less than \$85	0	0	0
\$85 and less than \$90	0	0	0
\$90 and less than \$95	0	0	0
\$95 and less than \$100	0	0	0
\$100 and less than \$110	0	0	0
\$110 and less than \$120	0	0	0
\$120 and over	0	0	0
Total No. of teachers	0	36	14

## CONTINUOUS SERVICE AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED

No. having taught continuously in the city for		1 year or less	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years or more
No. having a total teaching experience of		13	15	12	4	3	7	4	58		
		3	8	8	6	14	12	58			

## CERTIFICATES HELD BY TEACHERS EMPLOYED

On Examination	Normal School or Institution	University or College	Special 2 Kdg Assistants	First Grade	Second Grade	Third Grade	Total No. of Teachers
None	41	11		2	2	0	68

## BOARD OF EDUCATION FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Expenses of General Control		Total	Salaries	Other
1. Board of Education and Secretary's office	\$ 681.88	\$ 521.25	\$ 40.43	
2. School Census	69.80	60.00	9.80	
3. Finance offices and accounts	25.00			
4. Legal services	10.00	10.00		
5. Operation and maintenance of office building	none			
6. Officers in control of buildings and supplies	none			
7. Salary of Superintendent of schools	2370.00	2370.00		
8. Expenses of office of superintendent of schools	12.37		12.37	
9. Enforcement of compulsory education and truancy laws	3.00		3.00	
10. Other expenses of general control	144.66		144.66	
11. Total (lines 1 to 10)	\$3196.51	\$2961.25	\$235.28	
Expenses of Instruction		Total	Elementary	High
12. Salaries of supervisors of grades or of subjects	\$ 3764.65	\$ 1269.45	\$ 2495.20	
13. Other expenses of supervision	none			
14. Salaries of principals and their clerks	5120.00	3254.06	1866.00	
15. Other expenses of principals	none			
16. Salaries of men teachers	4425.61	420.88	4004.73	
17. Salaries of women teachers	22538.04	15559.94	6973.08	
18. Textbooks	none			
19. Stationery and supplies used in instruction	503.38	200.64	302.74	
20. Materials used in Manual Training and Domestic Science	661.43	35.54	626.89	
21. Other expenses of instruction	45.95	4.00	41.95	
22. Total (lines 12 to 21)	\$37053.62	\$20744.63	\$16308.99	
Expenses of Operation of School Plant		Total	Elementary	High
23. Wages of janitors and other employes	\$ 5439.75	\$ 3973.28	\$ 1466.47	
24. Fuel	6080.55	3908.65	2171.90	
25. Water	601.02	419.55	181.47	
26. Light and power	984.64	585.54	419.10	
27. Janitor's supplies	471.50	304.47	167.03	
28. Other expenses of operation of school plant	110.70	75.00	35.70	
29. Total (lines 23 to 28)	\$13688.21	\$9249.79	\$4438.42	
Expenses of Maintenance of School Plant		Total	Elementary	High
30. Repair of buildings and upkeep of grounds	\$ 2340.57	\$ 1251.19	\$ 989.38	
31. Repair and replacement of equipment	110.03	5.58	104.45	
32. Insurance	40.00	40.00		
33. Other expenses of maintenance of school plant	none			
34. Total (lines 30 to 33)	\$ 2390.60	\$ 1296.77	\$ 1093.83	

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES		Total	Elementary	High
35. Salaries of librarians and assistants	none			
36. Library books	none			
37. Other expenses of libraries	19.35			
38. Salaries of physicians and nurses	none			
39. Other expenses of promotion of health	none			
40. Transportation of pupils	none			
41. Payments of other districts	none			
42. Teacher's pension and retirement fund	341.77			
43. Rent	none			
44. Other miscellaneous expenses	27.58			
45. Total (lines 35 to 44)	\$774.09			

OUTLAYS		Total	Elementary	High
46. Land	none			
47. New buildings	\$10,405.69			
48. Alteration of old buildings	673.08			
49. Equipment of new buildings and grounds	1,308.13			
50. Equipment of old buildings, exclusive of replacements	1,730.57			
51. Redemption of bonds	none			
52. Redemption of short-term loans	none			
53. Payments of warrants and orders of preceding years	12,672.57			
54. Payments of sinking fund	none			
55. Payments of interest	1,242.52			
56. Miscellaneous payments including payments to trust funds, etc.	7,775.14			
57. Total (lines 46 to 56)	\$35,706.00			

REVENUE RECEIPTS		Total	Elementary	High
58. State fund apportionment	\$ 6,732.00			
59. Taxes levied by county supervisors	7,124.72			
60. City school taxes	40,000.00			
61. Free high school aid	416.12			
62. State aid for manual training	280.38			
63. State aid for Domestic Science	280.38			
64. State aid for agriculture	280.38			
65. State aid for deaf and blind	280.38			
66. State aid for Commercial course	280.38			
67. State aid for Teachers' Training Course	2,327.16			
68. Tuition received: A grades \$46.16; high school \$2,281.00				
69. Other fees from patrons	21.51			
70. Rent or sale of text books	21.51			
71. Interest on school funds	none			
72. All other revenue	none			
73. Total	\$67,461.65			

NON-REVENUE RECEIPTS		Total	Elementary	High
74. Loans	none			
75. Sale of bonds	none			
76. Warrants issued and unpaid	\$20,764.20			
77. Sales of real property and proceeds from insurance adjustments	1.10			
78. Sales of equipment and supplies	7,202.93			
79. Refund of payments	none			
80. Other non-revenue receipts	none			
81. Total	\$27,968.23			

Total all receipts		\$95,430.02		
Balance on hand June 30, 1915		7,381.49		
Total		\$102,811.51		
Less total expenses and outlays		\$2,808.89		
Balance on hand June 30, 1916		2.58		

The financial statement includes the orders drawn on the Edison School fund in addition to those drawn on the general fund.

Total amount of orders drawn on general fund \$72,802.40

This amount includes expenditures of Continuation School which will be refunded as soon as state aid and tax levy for Continuation School purposes will permit, as follows:

Loan	\$6,187.95
Interest payments	289.21
Fuel	630.13
Water	17.62
Electric power	194.55
Electric light	158.32
Janitors' supplies	16.22
Janitors' salaries	281.14
Total (item 56 in statement)	\$7,775.14

Amount spent for general school purposes which includes the following items:

Paints, varnish, etc. 1916-1917 .....	684.67
Total extra expenditures which were necessary or advantageous because of market conditions .....	\$ 7,404.64
Remainder distributed as running expenses as per statement .....	\$57,662.62







# CONDENSED ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS FOR THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, STATE OF WISCONSIN FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

School Census.		4 years and less than 10		Total	
7 years and less than 14	14 years and less than 16	B	G	B & G	
543	507	130	188	1171	2387
General Statistics		Kindergarten		Elementary	
1. No. supervisors of grade and special subjects devoting more than half their time to supervision	none	only half time	none		
2. No. supervising principals devoting more than half their time to school room teaching	none				
3. No. supervising principals devoting more than half their time to administration or supervision	none				
4. No. teachers the last day of school, other than principals and special teachers	2 & 2 Assts.	25	11		
5. No. pupils enrolled and of school year	100	904	363		
6. No. pupils leaving during school year (excluding transfers within the city and those leaving for other public schools in the state)	20	44	31		
7. Net enrollment (line 5 and line 6)	120	948	394		
8. No. pupils leaving before the end of the school year on account of	none				
a. Obtaining labor permits					
b. Other causes (do not include graduates)					
9. No. non-resident tuition pupils enrolled	25	94			
10. No. days attendance by all pupils	167,281½	59,174			
11. No. days attendance by all pupils (excluding legal holidays)	177	177			
12. Average daily attendance	945	334.3			
13. No. days schools were in session during summer	none	none			
14. No. pupils enrolled during summer session	none	none			
15. No. days attendance by all pupils during summer session	none	none			
16. No. class rooms	36	27			
17. Total seating capacity provided in class room	1600	400			
18. Total seating capacity possible to provide in present buildings	1800	500			
19. No. assembly rooms (not class or recitation rooms)	28	1			
20. High School	Male	Female	Total		
21. No. of teachers employed, including principal	8	14	22		
22. Total No. of pupils enrolled	191	204	395		
23. Pupils leaving during year for other public schools	0	0	0		
24. Net enrollment excluding those leaving for other schools (No. 22 less No. 23)	191	204	395		
25. No. of pupils enrolled not over 20 years old	180	204	384		
26. No. of pupils enrolled over 20 years of age	11	0	11		
27. No. enrolled:					
(a) Freshman year	63	55	118		
(b) Sophomore year	36	39	75		
(c) Junior year	19	29	48		
(d) Senior year	1	1	2		
(e) Specials	1	1	2		
(f) Total enrolled	191	204	395		
28. Total length of school in days including holidays	177	177			
29. No. of days school was actually in session (excluding holidays)	177	177			
30. Total days attendance (divide item 29 by item 28)	334.3	334.3			
31. Average daily attendance	125	125			
32. Total No. entering a high school for first time	2	2			
33. (a) from local city elementary grades	2	2			
(b) from elementary grades of other cities	10	10			
(c) from state grades schools	19	19			
(d) from rural schools not state grades	18	18			
(e) from private or parochial schools	47	47			
34. Graduates, 1915-16: Boys 19; Girls 28; Total	47	47			
35. Graduates since organization of school: Boys 320; Girls 352; Total	672	672			
36. No. of non-residents: Boys 51; Girls 43; Total	94	94			
37. Rate of tuition for non-residents, per week	\$1.00	\$1.00			
38. Entire amount of tuition for non-residents for year 1915-16	\$3,142.00	\$3,142.00			
39. either collected or uncollected					

## TIME SPENT IN HIGH SCHOOL WORK BY PERSONS GRADUATED AT ANY TIME DURING YEAR 1915-1916.

Less than 6	6	7	8	9	10	More than 10
half yrs.	half yrs.	half yrs.	half yrs.	half yrs.	half yrs.	half yrs.
none	none	44	none	2	none	none
SPECIAL COURSES						
Enrollment in each Department: Manual Training, Domestic Science, Bookkeeping, Typewriting and Stenography, Bookkeeping, Typewriting and Stenography						
High School 4th year	17	17	50	11	11	
High School 3rd year	21	28	29	29	29	
High School 2nd year	26	33	40	40	40	
High School 1st year	70	87	65	94	94	
Total in high school	43	42	134	134	134	
Total in 8th grade	34	39	39	39	39	
Total in 7th grade	34	39	39	39	39	
Total in grades	34	39	39	39	39	

## ENROLLMENT AND PROMOTION BY GRADES

Grades enrolled during year	dropped enrollment during year	promoted failing of at end of year	failing of at end of year	Special or individual promotion during year
June, 1916	June, 1916	June, 1916	June, 1916	June, 1916
Kindergarten - 100	20	120	59	41
Ungraded - 69	none	74	63	6
Lower - 109	5	112	92	17
Upper - 39	2	41	36	7
Lower - 85	2	87	78	9
Upper - 40	3	43	37	6
Lower - 83	3	86	72	14
Upper - 44	4	48	41	7
Lower - 51	2	53	46	7
Upper - 59	0	59	53	6
Lower - 43	5	48	40	8
Upper - 61	3	64	59	5
Lower - 27	4	31	19	8
Upper - 39	1	40	36	3
Lower - 31	5	36	29	7
Upper - 46	2	48	45	3
Total - 1004	61	1068	864	140

## DAYS OF ATTENDANCE IN DAY SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING OF LEGAL HOLIDAYS)

No. Who Attended	Public Schools	Both Public and Private or Parochial	Private or Parochial	Total
180 days or over	0	43	30	73
160 to 179 days	38	628	296	964
120 to 159 days	17	181	37	215
80 to 119 days	22	62	18	102
40 to 79 days	25	38	10	73
20 days or less	18	16	1	35
Total No. of pupils	120	948	392	1460
In High School, two boys above twenty (20) years of age attended 170 and 173 days respectively.				

## SALARIES OF TEACHERS CLASSIFIED

Exclusive of superintendents and principals devoting more than half their time to administration.		Elementary Schools		High Schools	
Number who received per month for 9 months		Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than \$40	0	0	0	0	0
\$40 and less than \$45	0	0	0	0	0
\$45 and less than \$50	0	0	0	0	0
\$50 and less than \$55	0	0	0	0	0
\$55 and less than \$60	0	0	0	0	0
\$60 and less than \$65	0	0	0	0	0
\$65 and less than \$70	0	0	0	0	0
\$70 and less than \$75	0	0	0	0	0
\$75 and less than \$80	0	0	0	0	0
\$80 and less than \$85	0	0	0	0	0
\$85 and less than \$90	0	0	0	0	0
\$90 and less than \$95	0	0	0	0	0
\$95 and less than \$100	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 and less than \$110	0	0	0	0	0
\$110 and less than \$120	0	0	0	0	0
\$120 and over	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. of teachers	0	35	14	14	14

Note:—Special teachers and supervisors teaching part time in high school are classified as high school teachers.

## CONTINUOUS SERVICE AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED

No. having taught continuously in the city for	1 year or less	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years or over
No. having a total teaching experience of	13	15	12	4	3	7	4	58		
	8	8	8	6	7	14	12	58		

# CERTIFICATES HELD BY TEACHERS EMPLOYED

State Certificate	Normal School or Institute	University or College	Special First Grade	Second Grade	Third Grade	Total No. of Teachers
None	41	11	2 Kds. Assistants	2	2	58

## BOARD OF EDUCATION FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Expenses of General Control	Total	Salaries	Other Objects
1. Board of Education and Secretary's office	\$561.68	\$521.25	\$40.43
2. School Census	69.80	60.00	9.80
3. Finance offices and accounts	25.00		25.00
4. Legal services	10.00	10.00	
5. Operation and maintenance of office building	none		
6. Officers in control of buildings and supplies	none		
7. Salary of Superintendent of schools	2370.00	2370.00	
8. Expenses of office of superintendent	12.37		12.37
9. Enforcement of compulsory education and truancy laws	3.00		3.00
10. Other expenses of general control	144.66		144.66
11. Total (lines 1 to 10)	\$3196.51	\$2961.25	\$235.26
Expenses of Instruction	Total	Elementary	High
12. Salaries of supervisors of grades or of subjects	\$3764.65	\$1269.45	\$2495.20
13. Other expenses of supervision	none		
14. Salaries of principals and their clerks	5120.06	3254.00	1866.00
15. Other expenses of principals	4425.01	420.89	4004.13
16. Salaries of men teachers	22533.04	15559.96	6973.08
17. Salaries of women teachers	none		
18. Stationery and supplies used in instruction	503.38	200.64	302.74
19. Materials used in Manual Training and Domestic Science	661.43	35.54	625.89
20. Other expenses of instructions	45.95	4.00	41.95
21. Total (lines 12 to 21)	\$37053.52	\$20744.53	\$16308.99
Expenses of Operation of School Plant	Total	Elementary	High
22. Wages of janitors and other employees	\$5422.75	\$3975.98	\$1446.76
23. Fuel	6080.55	3908.85	2171.90
24. Water	601.02	419.55	181.47
25. Light and power	3844.64	3044.47	179.17
26. Janitor's supplies	471.50	75.60	395.90
27. Other expenses of operation of school plant	110.76		
28. Total (lines 22 to 28)	\$18588.21	\$9249.79	\$9338.42
Expenses of Maintenance of School Plant			
29. Repair of buildings and upkeep of grounds	\$2240.57	\$1251.19	\$989.38
30. Repair and replacement of equipment	110.03	5.58	104.45
31. Insurance	40.00		
32. Other expenses of maintenance of school plant	none		
33. Total (lines 29 to 33)	\$2390.60	\$1296.77	\$1093.83
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES			
34. Salaries of librarians and assistants	none		
35. Library books	\$15.36		
36. Other expenses of libraries	19.38		
37. Salaries of physicians and nurses	none		
38. Other expenses of promotion of health	none		
39. Transportation of pupils	none		
40. Payments of other districts	341.77		
41. Teachers' pension and retirement fund	none		
42. Rent	27.58		
43. Other miscellaneous expenses	none		
44. Total (lines 34 to 44)	\$774.09		
OUTLAYS			
45. Land	none		
46. New buildings	\$10,403.69		
47. Alteration of old buildings	573.08		
48. Equipment of new buildings and grounds	1730.57		
49. Equipment of old buildings, exclusive of replacements	none		
50. Redemption of bonds	none		
51. Redemption of short-term loans	12,672.87		
52. Payments of warrants and orders of preceding years	none		
53. Payments of sinking fund	1,242.52		
54. Payments of interest	7,775.14		
55. Miscellaneous payments including payments to trust funds, etc.	none		
56. Total (lines 45 to 56)	\$35,708.00		
57. Total expenses and outlays	\$92,808.93		
58. Amount of bonded indebtedness	60,000.00		
59. Amount of general indebtedness	none		
60. Amount of bills unpaid	none		
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
61. State fund apportionment	\$6,732.00		
62. Taxes levied by county supervisors	7,124.72		
63. City school taxes	40,000.00		
64. Free high school aid	415.12		
65. State aid for manual training	280.38		
66. State aid for Domestic Science	280.38		
67. State aid for agriculture	none		
68. State aid for deaf and blind	280.38		
69. State aid for Commercial course	280.38		
70. State aid for Teachers' Training Course	2,327.16		
71. Tuition received: A grades \$46.16; high school \$2,281.00			
72. Other fees from patrons	21.51		
73. Rent or sale of text books	none		
74. Interest on school funds	none		
75. All other revenue	none		
76. Total	\$57,461.65		
NON-REVENUE RECEIPTS			
77. Loans	none		
78. Sale of bonds	none		
79. Warrants issued and unpaid	\$20,764.29		
80. Sales of real property and proceeds from insurance adjustments	1.10		
81. Sales of equipment and supplies	7,202.98		
82. Refund of payments	none		
83. Other non-revenue receipts	none		
84. Total	\$27,968.37		
85. Total all receipts	\$85,430.02		
86. Balance on hand June 30, 1915	7,381.49		
87. Total	\$92,811.51		
88. Less total expenses and outlays	\$92,808.93		
89. Balance on hand June 30, 1916	2.58		
The financial statement includes the orders drawn on the Edison School fund in addition to those drawn on the general fund			
Total amount of orders drawn on general fund	\$72,902.40		
Total amount of orders drawn on Edison School fund, which will be refunded as soon as state aid and tax levy for Continuation School purposes will permit, as follows:	\$6,187.95		
Loan	289.21		
Interest payments	630.13		
Fuel	17.62		
Water	194.55		
Electric power	158.32		
Electric light	16.22		
Janitors' supplies	281.14		
Janitors' salaries	none		
Total (item 56 in statement)	\$7,775.14		
Amount spent for general school purposes which includes the following items:	\$65,127.26		
Edison School:			
Building and equipment	\$3,997.89		
Grounds and walk	486.65		
Total	\$4,484.54		
Emerson & Howe grounds, filling and walks	153.40		
To provide safety conditions as ordered by Industrial Commission	739.50		
Coal for 1916-1917	1,404.03		
Paints, varnish, etc. 1916-1917	684.67		
Total extra expenditures which were necessary or advantageous because of market conditions	\$7,464.64		
Remainder distributed as running expenses as per statement	\$57,662.62		

Quick Benediction.  
"It's too hot for preaching," said the Billville brother, "and I don't want to slunk my coat for fear some of 'em hard-shell sinners may think I'm a gold to knock the cussedness out of 'em, an' make a break for the door, or tumble through the windows, so just go on home peaceable, whilst we are a-singing the hymn: 'There's a hotter time a-comin' by an' by!'"

An Old Trait.  
Uncle Eben—"I just had a letter from my English cousin. He was in the trenches. He says one day his company was ordered to charge, and the first thing he knew he ran into a lot of barbed wire, several mines and a hundred German batteries." Aunt Nancy—"Just like George—never looks where he's going."—Life.

More to the Purpose.  
"Why in the world did you indorse a check for that fellow, when you didn't know who he was?" "He hypnotized me with questions from Shakespeare." "Well, the next time a chap comes along with a bogus check ask him to quote something from Don and Bradstreet."

</



## WANT COLUMN

**FOR SALE.**—Two second hand two-wheeled cutters. Will be sold cheap. Nash Hardware Co.

**FOR SALE.**—Three houses. Call Mrs. Francis Wittenberg, phone 844.

**FOR SALE.**—Several grade Guernsey cows and heifers, one fresh and others to freshen soon. Prices reasonable. One pure bred Chester White boar pig, registered, breeding age, price \$15. This is just about what it is worth for pork. W. W. Clark, Grand Rapids, Wis., phone 175.

**WANTED.**—About 7 milch cows, grade Holsteins, 4 to 7 years old. Must be fresh or freshening by first of April. Theo. Zimmerman, R. D. 2, Junction City, or phone 6 A 11 Rudolph.

**FOR SALE.**—Best northern Wisconsin cut-over lands and farms, 40 acres to sections, in the Fruit Belt. Best transportation, roads, schools and markets. Satisfactory terms. Call on or address F. Dunnebecke, Manager, Bayfield Investment Association, Ashland, Wisconsin. Office: Ashland National Bank Building, E. N. Pomerville, local agent. 267

**FOR SALE.**—Fine second-hand Ford touring car. Phone 509. pd

**WANTED TO BUY.**—Large second-hand safe. Chas. Klevens, secretary Seneca, Sigel and Rudolph Insurance Co.

**FOR RENT.**—Good house on 4th Ave. N. and two flats on 1st Ave. N. L. M. Nash.

**FOR SALE.**—A few fancy cutters; two pair bob sleds and some lap robes. Nash Hdw. Co.

**NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS** OF SARATOGA

—I will be at Rowland's store every Saturday during the months of January and February.

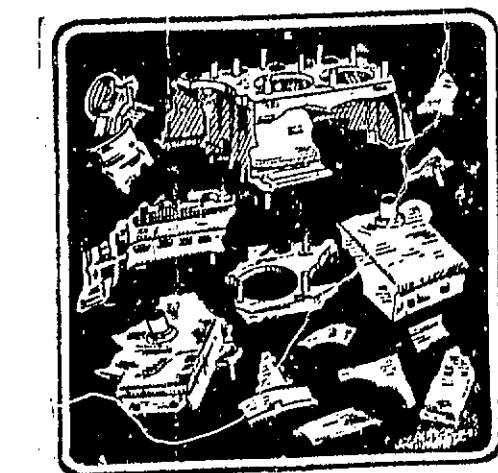
H. C. RIMAN, Treasurer.

## SWEET BROS.

If you want your auto repainted or top repaired, seat covers, radiator or engine robes, SEE US, we will use you right. We handle the Gordon line of seat covers. Also do General Wagon Repairing.

**BAKER STREET,** Formerly Anderson Carriage Works.

Also have several good bargains in second hand Cutters and Sleighs



If you want your auto overhauled give me a chance. Nothing but the best of service, and my prices have always right. Complete line of Ford repairs in stock.

Oldest garage in Wood Co.

**GEO. HUNTINGTON,** Opposite the East Side City Hall, Grand Rapids, Wis.

## Stomach Germs Routed

One Dose of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy Drives Them Out—Ends

Stomach poisons breed millions of germs that eat into your vitals, causing gas pressure, indigestion, constipation, torpid liver, auto-intoxication, yellow jaundice, gall stones, appendicitis, cancer and ulcers of the stomach and intestines, etc. Thousands of sufferers have been restored by Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, among them justices of the Supreme Court, congressmen, doctors, lawyers, bankers, ministers, nurses, farmers, mechanics—persons of every class. Probably your own neighbors. No stomach troubles are due mostly to catarrhal poison. Mayr's Wonderful Remedy removes that poison, thoroughly cleanses the system, drives out the disease breeding germs, allays inflammation, and cures. No alcohol—nothing to injure you. One dose convinces. FREE book on Stomach Ailments. Write Geo. H. Mayr, M.D. Chemist, Chicago, or obtain a bottle of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy from Otto's Pharmacy, or any reliable druggist, who will return your money if it fails.

## COAL AND WOOD

The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.

CALL US UP AT Phone 416 or 5

**BOSSERT BROTHERS** WOOD AND COAL YARDS

## HERE'S A TALE IN VERSE ABOUT THE "CENTRAL" GIRL

The telephone girl sits still in her chair, and listens to voices from everywhere. She hears all the gossip, who is happy and who has the blues; she knows all our sorrows, she knows all our joys, she knows every girl who is chasing the boys. She knows every man who knows of our story, she knows every man who talks mean to his wife. She knows every time we are out with the boys, she hears all the excuses each fellow employs. She knows every woman who has a knock past, she knows every man who is inclined to be snooty. There is a secret beneath each snooty curl, of that quiet, demure looking telephone girl.

One of the telephone girls told all that she knows. It would turn all our friends into bitter foes. She could start a small wind that would soon be a gale, engulf us in trouble and story; which gaining in force, would cause half our wives to sue for divorce. She could get all our churches mixed up in a fight, and turn all our days into restless nights. She could keep the whole town in a stew if she'd told a tenth part of the things she knew.

Oh, brother, how doesn't it make your head whirl, when you think what you owe to the Telephone Girl?

## BOYS AT REFORMATORY STUDY AUTO REPAIRING

About 30 inmates of the state reformatory at Green Bay are learning how to operate and repair automobiles through the University of Wisconsin Extension division. They are studying not by mail, but in class in the reformatory by extension field man.

Auto troubles, remedies, operation and care, as well as many details of construction, are being taught through the work is conducted through out-door models of various parts, lectures, work on cars, a textbook, and detailed drawings, some of which are furnished by automobile manufacturers.

Lawyers, doctors, merchants and high school boys are learning how to run their cars in other classes in various districts of the state. One class in Milwaukee is almost entirely composed of women who are learning to repair their machines in emergencies. Some of the students desire to become professional chauffeurs.

Such automobile classes are being conducted in Oshkosh, Appleton, Kaukauna, Superior, Wausau and Eau Claire districts. Many persons are also taking the course by mail.

## LOCAL ITEMS

Adolph Zabawa returned Monday from a visit at Dabcock.

Mrs. Wm. Kernin is visiting with relatives in Mosinee and Wausau.

Miss Edith Dinneboese is visiting with relatives in Marshfield this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lyle are visiting with relatives in Milwaukee this week.

A daughter was born Sunday, January 14th to Mr. and Mrs. Vern Shearer.

Chas. Loeffelbein of Evanston, Illinois, spent Sunday in the city with his parents.

Miss Mabel Benson will leave this week for a visit with her sister at Davenport, Iowa.

Colin Kristofsky of Milwaukee is spending a week in the city visiting with her parents.

Attorney T. W. Brazee left on Wednesday for Madison to appear before the supreme court.

Mrs. Arthur Wenzel of Merrill is called here this week by the illness of her father, Herman Waech.

Miss Margaret Peroutke was laid up several days the last part of the week with an attack of the grippe.

Miss Fern Millenbach has resigned her position as cashier in the Johnson & Hill Co's grocery department.

Charles G. Pabes of Oshkosh, an experienced pharmacist, has accepted a position at the Church drug store.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hess departed for Milwaukee Wednesday evening to attend the funeral of Mr. Hess' father.

A. F. Huxhold who has conducted a milk route in the city for a number of years has sold out his business to Harry Pierce.

Dr. W. M. Rucke expects to return from Chicago about January 22 or 23, having spent the time in that city attending clinics.

Albert Waldfoer, the genial proprietor of the Hotel Dixon and Witter bus line is laid up this week with an attack of the grippe.

Prof. M. H. Jackson will deliver a lecture in the High school auditorium at Hancock, on the evening of Friday, January 19.

G. H. Gustafson, who has conducted a general store at Marshfield for many years, filed a petition voluntarily bankrupting the past week.

Mrs. O. T. Housen returned on Wednesday from Sartell where she had been to attend a stockholders' meeting of the Watab Paper company.

Otto Labus, consulting engineer for the American Carbonic Machinery Co., returned the past week from a business trip to Buffalo and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Natwick are in Milwaukee this week attending the convention of the Wisconsin State Electrical association of which association Mr. Natwick is president.

The Foresters gave a banquet and reception Wednesday evening at the Catholic Societies hall for Rev. Hilary Lathrop. A program had been prepared for the occasion and a pleasant time was had.

Miss Leonore Kissinger has resigned her position as stenographer at the Ahlwardt Furniture Co's office and returned to her home in Sigel. She is succeeded by Miss Mabel Ward of Stockholm.

Miss Lydia Karberg was tendered a surprise at her home on Tuesday evening by twenty of her friends in honor of her birthday. A very pleasant evening was spent at games after which a twelve o'clock luncheon was served.

Mrs. W. C. McGlynn entertained the Green Bay Bridge Club at the home of Mrs. Ed Pullen on Wednesday evening and a very pleasant time was had by those in attendance. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Zimmerman were tendered a very pleasant surprise at their home Saturday evening in honor of their twentieth wedding anniversary. The evening was spent playing games, after which a delightful luncheon was served at midnight.

Hancock News: Harry Mintz of Grand Rapids, was here Monday and completed the exchange of his large fur farm near Berlin for Ernest Ward's farm, a few miles northeast of here. Before returning to Grand Rapids that night Harry sold the Wolland farm to Emmett Searl and had another deal or two partly made.

It is stated that we will have no more trouble with our eastern mail, fact that will be appreciated by many along the Valley division. The assurance comes from Postmaster General Burleson and the change is brought about by putting the mail on an earlier train.

## EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

### SARATOGA

The passing of Horace Knapp at 4:30 Saturday, January 13, saddened our little community. While it is only a matter of time that Mr. Knapp came to Sherry as a visitor in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hugh C. Jones, and his health at no time the best, still his passing was a loss to our little community. Horace Knapp was born in 1850 at Roudout-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and came to Wisconsin when he was 23 years of age. While he has been in different places, Oshkosh has been his home. He leaves a wife and one only child, Mrs. Hugh Jones, of this place. The funeral service was held Tuesday at 11 a. m. at the home, and the body taken to Oshkosh for interment. Rev. A. H. Anderson conducted the services, and the Misses Grace Ellis and Mary Davis sang. The sympathy of the community goes out to the wife and daughter in their bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Zerneck and son Clarence and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Zerneck left last week to visit in Burlington to be with the mother of the gentlemen on her birthday. We hope that they will have a happy reunion.

Will Knapp arrived in Sherry last Friday to be with his sister and niece in the time of their great sorrow.

Mrs. George Powell has been on the sick list.

Dick Evans has recovered from an attack of the grippe.

Ice cutting and hauling has been going on for several days.

The Missionary society of the Presbyterian church will meet at the Powell home on Saturday afternoon, January 20. Mrs. Hugh Williams will lead.

The S. S. S. club met at the home of Mrs. Herman Jantz last Tuesday evening.

Keep your trouble to yourself and some of these days you will run into a fellow who is looking for it.

Miss Ruth Kinnay spent Sunday in Nekeosha.

Mrs. B. Sharkey is not getting over her gripe very fast as yet. Her daughter Vida is caring for her.

A special meeting of the telephone company was held Monday to argue a very important question, whether to raise the rent of the phones or charge a toll. A committee of six men were appointed to investigate.

The Moravian congregation held its annual council on Monday.

Mr. John was elected trustee for three years and Carl Jacobson was re-elected treasurer for one year. Services will be held on the second and last Sundays of every month.

Chas. Eastman of Appleton visited at the home of C. H. Ing one day last week. Mr. Passinore was the buttermaker at Iowa for fifteen years and during the last thirteen years of that time never received a cent for the price of the butter sold. The farmers of Iowa are now erecting a new creamery at a cost of \$25,000.

The farmers' institute held at this place was quite well attended, considering the severe weather. The institute was conducted by David Imrie assisted by Geo. Cummings of Eau Claire and Noyes Reasler of Beloit. Mr. Reasler is recognized authority on pedigree seeds. The talks by Mr. Cummings were along co-operative lines. Local talent added much to the enjoyment of the evening session. There was music by the Eau Claire quartet, a recitation by Hilda Sharer, and a violin and piano duet by Alvin and Mary Kuja.

Prof. W. W. Clark visited some of our breeders of Holstein cattle one day last week in his amble reciting the next consignment sale which will be held at Marshfield May 8. Col. Perry of Columbus, Ohio, will cry this sale. He is recognized as the largest live stock auctioneer of the country.

The fourth number of the lecture course, the Metropolitan Entertainers will be on February 2.

Concrete Versus Wood Sills.

The cost of building a sile varies with local conditions, such as the price of material, labor, etc. The average cost of building a re-enforced concrete sile is from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per lineal foot, while the cost of a stave sile is about \$1.00 per lineal foot.

That is a concrete sile with a capacity of 100 tons would cost on the average from \$250 to \$300, while a stave sile of like size would cost about \$150.

The concrete sile will last indefinitely when properly constructed, which is an advantage over the stave, plaster or wooden block. On the other hand, a stave sile has an advantage in that it can be moved if that is found to be necessary. It is sometimes advised to build a concrete sile if the farm buildings are not permanently located, as concrete can never be moved.—C. H. Staples, Louisiana Station.

Hog Catching Hurdle.

To corner, catch or sort hogs quickly use the hinged hurdle shown in the sketch. You stand in back of the center of it and hold it by the top strips, one hand on each side.

It may seem a little clumsy at first, but that is one of its many advantages.

for it retards quick movements, and even a hot tempered man is less likely to excite the hog he is trying to catch than if he used a club or whip. This hurdle is endorsed by J. G. Fuller of the Wisconsin station.—Farm and Fireside.

POULTRY NOTES.

A hen must certainly be uncomfortable with the hot sun nearly prostrating her during the daytime and the lice sapping her vitality during the night. Is it a wonder that the mortality is large at this time of the year?

For hens to become weakened when the moulting period is at hand means a heavy loss as a rule.

The heat of August is the most depressing—not because the temperature is higher than it was during the past month, but because the hot waves of June and July more or less weakened both man and bird. It is therefore imperative that every effort be made to secure comfort.

August is a good month to hatch out fryng chickens which will find a good market in late fall.

With young fowls August is the beginning of the moulting season. Sunflower seed and linseed meal are valuable additions to the bill of fare.

Dispose of all stock that is not intended to be kept over the winter. Cockerels can be cauterized this month.

August is the ending of the general duck laying season.

### SHERRY

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The fourth number of the lecture course, the Metropolitan Entertainers will be on February 2.

Concrete Versus Wood Sills.

The cost of building a sile varies with local conditions, such as the price of material, labor, etc. The average cost of building a re-enforced concrete sile is from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per lineal foot, while the cost of a stave sile is about \$1.00 per lineal foot.

That is a concrete sile with a capacity of 100 tons would cost on the average from \$250 to \$300, while a stave sile of like size would cost about \$150.

The concrete sile will last indefinitely when properly constructed, which is an advantage over the stave, plaster or wooden block. On the other hand, a stave sile has an advantage in that it can be moved if that is found to be necessary. It is sometimes advised to build a concrete sile if the farm buildings are not permanently located, as concrete can never be moved.—C. H. Staples, Louisiana Station.

Hog Catching Hurdle.

To corner, catch or sort hogs quickly use the hinged hurdle shown in the sketch. You stand in back of the center of it and hold it by the top strips, one hand on each side.

It may seem a little clumsy at first, but that is one of its many advantages.

for it retards quick movements, and even a hot tempered man is less likely to excite the hog he is trying to catch than if he used a club or whip. This hurdle is endorsed by J. G. Fuller of the Wisconsin station.—Farm and Fireside.

POULTRY NOTES.

A hen must certainly be uncomfortable with the hot sun nearly prostrating her during the daytime and the lice sapping her vitality during the night. Is it a wonder that the mortality is large at this time of the year?

For hens to become weakened when the moulting period is at hand means a heavy loss as a rule.

The heat of August is the most depressing—not because the temperature is higher than it was during the past month, but because the hot waves of June and July more or less weakened both man and bird. It is therefore imperative that every effort be made to secure comfort.

August is a good month to hatch out fryng chickens which will find a good market in late fall.

With young fowls August is the beginning of the moulting season. Sunflower seed and linseed meal are valuable additions to the bill of fare.

Dispose of all stock that is not intended to be kept over the winter. Cockerels can be cauterized this month.

August is the ending of the general duck laying season.

### BRON

Chas. Juneau was on the sick list the past week.

Albert Akey was in our town on business last Saturday.

Fred Newby of Linwood has moved his family here for the balance of the winter.

John Pagel, Frank Grad Joseph Reimer and Chas. Hess of Rudolph took in the stock fair last Tuesday.

Joe Haydock is the owner of a new Ford car.

John Johnson, Mrs. Frank Bingert and Art Sweeney are having electric lights installed in their houses.

Earl Pemberton was on the sick list Friday and Saturday.

Raymond Cottonau was at Rudolph Saturday and Sunday to visit his mother.

Dave Taylor and Mike Jansky were business visitors in Grand Rapids one day the past week.

A letter from John Akey who is touring the states with his trained bear, was received recently which announces that he is now in Texas, having made that trip from Winnipeg Canada, during the past year. His reports that his trip has been profitable from a financial outlook.

Henry Sharvett and family of Grand Rapids have moved to Bron.

Horace Weaver has had his house wired to electric lights.

A. Akey took in the stock fair in Grand Rapids last Tuesday.

CITY NEWS

The death of Mrs. C. Franson occurred here at her home Tuesday night, January 9. The immediate cause of her death was a combination of paralysis and heart disease. She had been gradually failing for many months. She was 62 years of age and leaves five daughters and one son to mourn the loss of a mother.

Mrs. Franson has lived for many years on the home farm north of town. Her absence will be felt by many friends and acquaintances.

The children have the sincere sympathy of this community. Those who attended the funeral from out of town were Mrs. Dora Franson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Schroeder of Grand Rapids and Mr. and Mrs. Ted Thorson of Montana. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. Rev. C. M. Keach of Alma Center conducted the funeral services.

Miss Witt of Wild Rose visited at the E. Knipfle home the fore part of the week.

Mr. Ostrander of Bancroft is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jess Worden.

Miss Ellen Hjersted spent a few days this week with her sister Mrs. George Elmer of Bron.

A farewell party was given on the H. Hacker family Saturday evening. Mr. Hacker and family will move to Chicago next week.

Mr. Gougen is entertaining company from Milwaukee.

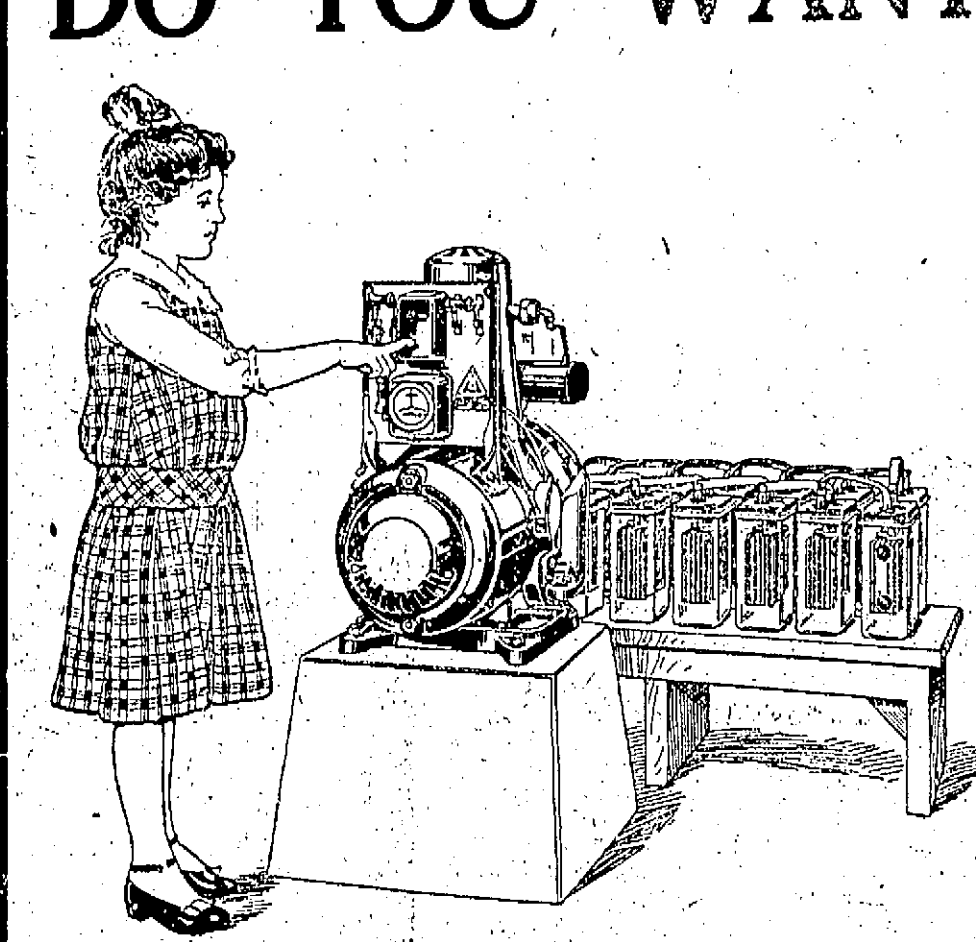
MARKET REPORT.

Spring Chickens ..... 14  
Hens ..... 14  
Roosters ..... 14  
Ducks ..... 12  
Geese ..... 12  
Turkeys ..... 22  
Beef ..... 10-11  
Hides ..... 10  
Hog ..... 12-13  
Oats ..... 12-13  
Potatoes, Triumphs ..... 1.45  
Potatoes, white ..... 1.35  
Pork, dressed ..... 13  
Rye ..... 1.12  
Patent Flour ..... 10-30  
Butter ..... 30-34  
Eggs ..... 33  
Rye Flour ..... 8-35

The number of fires suppressed on National Forest lands during the calendar year 1915 was 6,224, as against 7,438 in 1914, and an average annual number of 4,759 during the past five years, says Henry S. Graves, chief of the Forest Service, in his annual report just published. While more than the average number of fires occurred the timbered area burned over was but 155,471 acres, or 30 per cent of the total area for the period 1911-1915 inclusive. The average loss per fire was \$60.41. Forty-four per cent of the fires were confined to areas of less than one-quarter of an acre.

Town order books for sale at this office.

## DO YOU WANT



A cheap and efficient method of lighting your home by electricity?

A system that can be started up and operated by any member of the family, even one of the children?

To avoid the trouble incident to caring for kerosene lamps, lanterns and such contrivances?

To avoid getting up by lamplight and doing the chores and having to fumble about in the dark?

If you can appreciate the advantage there would be in avoiding these inconveniences, you would also appreciate the value of a DELCO-LIGHT.

Let us demonstrate the Delco-Light for you. It will cost you nothing and you may find just what you have been looking for.

**G. W. ROOD, Agent** Grand Rapids, Wis.















# ECONOMY URGED BY GOV. PHILIPP

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WORK  
OF SESSION MADE TO WIS.  
CONSIL LEGISLATURE.

## TAXATION CHANGES ASKED

Governor Would Repeal Law Permitting  
Deduction of Personal Property  
Tax From Income Tax—Thinks  
State Insurance a Failure.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 10.—Gov. E. L. Philipp's message to the Wisconsin legislature of 1917 was delivered today. It reads, in part, as follows:

In entering upon my duties as legislator, it is important for you to know what the probable income of the state will be for the next biennium, in order to guide you in making appropriations. I therefore submit to you in estimate of the state's income derived from other sources than general tax levies for the fiscal years 1917-18 and 1918-19. I am also able to present to you the appropriation estimates requested by the different departments and institutions and the recommendations made by the State Board of Public Affairs and the Central Board of Education.

The following are the budget recommendations as per the State Board of Public Affairs and the Central Board of Education, including land and building repairs:

**Summary.**

	1917-18	1918-19
Estimated Receipts	\$14,707,867	\$15,377,896
Estimated Appropriations	\$14,707,867	\$15,377,896
Estimated Balance	\$0	\$0

**Estimated Receipts.**

	1917-18	1918-19
Receipts from Corporations, Estates and	\$5,858,000	\$5,858,000
Receipts from State Lands	\$2,929,254	\$2,929,254
Receipts from State Institutions	\$59,824	\$59,824
Receipts from State Hospitals	\$30,119	\$30,119
Receipts from State Schools	\$2,425,420	\$2,425,420
Receipts from State University	\$1,107,867	\$1,107,867
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$14,707,867</b>	<b>\$15,377,896</b>

**Estimated Appropriations.**

	1917-18	1918-19
For Boards, Departments and Commissions	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
For State Institutions	\$2,929,254	\$2,929,254
For State Hospitals	\$30,119	\$30,119
For State Schools	\$2,425,420	\$2,425,420
For State University	\$1,107,867	\$1,107,867
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$14,707,867</b>	<b>\$15,377,896</b>

The appropriations that are recommended have been kept within the limits suggested by the revising boards, the probable revenue for the same period will be \$17,140,000. The estimates of expenditures do not include any appropriations for new state buildings. The indications are that the state's revenues will be sufficient to provide the money to comply with the provisions authorized by the legislatures of 1915 and 1917.

**Taxation.**

Under our system of taxation real property pays the larger part of the taxes collected. It is, therefore, necessary that the assessments of such property be carefully made and that the values be arrived at on some uniform basis. To do this requires men of experience and good judgment.

The work of our local townships and villages is in many cases not well done. It frequently occurs that reassessments are necessary. In such cases the work is done by agents of the Tax Commission and is quite costly. The expense falling upon the township is not a small one. It is my duty to recommend that we abolish the old system of local or township assessors and create the office of county assessor instead. Such county assessors could be appointed to pass on questions of valuation and the appointment should be made by the county board. Their salaries and tenure of office should be fixed by legislative act.

County assessors could act as the assessors of incomes, thereby reducing the present force of income assessors to a small number, which would result in a substantial saving to the tax payers.

I believe it to be unnecessary to make assessments of real estate every year. The value of that class of property does not, as a rule, change much within that time. If a fair and equitable assessment is once established, a reassessment every four years should be sufficient, and I recommend that this change be made by law.

The Tax Commission suggests numerous changes in our income tax law. I am particularly impressed by the suggestion that taxes paid upon personal property should not be used as an offset for income taxes. It is difficult to understand why such a provision ever was made. If personal property is to be taxed there seems to be no good reason why the tax payer should be permitted to deduct the amount paid from his income tax. As the law works out in its present form a large percentage of the income tax that is assessed at the present time is collected from the result of the tax by that statute which permits the tax

payer to use his personal property tax receipt as an offset for income tax he repaid.

I also recommend the repeal of the law under which the owner of a home is compelled to pay an income tax on its rental value. I do this because I believe such a tax is unfair and unjust.

I call your attention to the numerous recommendations made by the Tax Commission. Their report has been placed upon your desks. I cannot agree to the proposition that personal property taxes shall be removed from the tax roll. According to the report of the Commission that class of property yielded \$5,858,728 in taxes in 1915. The growing demand for public improvements, all of which will necessitate the expenditure of large sums of money, the state cannot afford to reduce its revenues. If the system is changed and personal property is exempted, the loss of revenue must be made up in some other way and the greater part will naturally fall upon the real estate. The same people who pay ready high tax to the state pay an income tax to the national government and it would seem that the amount that is now demanded from that class of tax payers should not be further increased. To do so would, in my judgment, interfere with the industrial development of our state.

**Highways.**

One of the most important subjects that you are called upon to consider during this session is the matter of devising an economical and effective system of highway construction. The demand for better roads is general. It is, however, a project that involves tremendous expenditure of money and we should, therefore, approach it with the spirit of conservatism. The size of the undertaking is best understood when we consider it in connection with the fact that the state has over 70,000 miles of highways, the greater part of which need to be rebuilt if we expect to bring all of our public roads to a satisfactory standard.

I wish particularly to impress upon you the necessity of making provision for the proper maintenance of the roads that are built. Nearly 5,000 miles of state aid roads have been built since the beginning of the state aid system, at a cost of about \$15,000,000. No provision was made for the maintenance of these roads, which were built two and three years ago and worn out and the investments has, therefore, been lost.

The Congress of the United States has appropriated a sum of money to aid the states in the construction of roads. The total amount that will come to our state from that source is \$1,225,416. The appropriation covers a period of five years and is made available in the following sums:

For the fiscal year 1914-15.....\$125,381  
For the fiscal year 1915-16.....\$125,381  
For the fiscal year 1916-17.....\$125,381  
For the fiscal year 1917-18.....\$125,381  
For the fiscal year 1918-19.....\$125,381

Under the provisions of the act which appropriates these amounts the money from the government can be used only for the purpose of construction and no part of it can be used for purchasing right of way, for engineering cost, or any other preliminary work. The law provides further that the state must spend at least an equal sum for the same purpose, the road must be continuous, and must, therefore, be part of a trunk line system, the plans for which are subject to approval by the United States Commissioner of Agriculture.

In order to secure federal aid it is necessary for the state to undertake the building of a system of trunk lines as a separate project and I recommend that you appropriate a sum of money for this purpose which will equal the sums that will be contributed by the United States government. Inasmuch as the money will be located with the trunk lines, I recommend further that you pass a law that will require appropriations in an equal sum by such counties, the same to be apportioned among the counties upon a mileage basis.

If the plan is followed we will expend over \$6,000,000 in the construction of federal aid roads in the next five years. The appropriation passed by the last legislature provides for an annual expenditure of \$785,000 in state aid. If we add the contribution made by the county board under that system during the same period, The sums that I have named, plus the money that is being expended by counties independent of state aid, will give our road building organization a very much more work as it can intelligently supervise.

**Education.**

The law which provides for the employment of supervising teachers in our rural schools is beneficial and is admitted by educators to be an advance step in rural education. I believe, however, that we will improve this service and the results that will derive from it if we require some special training as a qualification for this position.

I also recommend that the minimum salary fixed by law for rural school supervising teachers be increased to a sum large enough to enable county superintendents to compete with village and city schools in securing suitable teachers.

The most helpful assistance that we can give our country schools is to provide better teachers. We shall not succeed in doing this unless we make the profession of rural school teaching more attractive. Higher salaries are required to bring conditions nearer the ideal. The last legislature recognized the necessity of doing something substantial for this important branch of

public service by providing some state support for rural school teachers based upon efficiency and term of service. The amounts provided by the statute are, however, not sufficient to accomplish the end desired. I recommend that you grant a further increase in their compensation from the state.

**New Building Projects.**

Additional buildings are requested by the University, the State Normal Schools, Stout Institute and by the State Board of Control for the Charitable and Penal Institutions.

In view of the present high cost of material I believe it a wise policy for the state to defer all building operations, except such as are absolutely necessary, to a time when material can be secured at reasonable prices, and normal conditions prevail. It is generally conceded that the present high prices cannot continue much longer, especially if the war in Europe comes to an end. It may reasonably be expected that when the war ends there will be a readjustment of our economic conditions which will take place. There is reason to believe that during the period of readjustment work will become scarce and laboring men will be seeking employment.

**Workmen's Compensation.**

In the light of the five years' experience under the Workmen's Compensation Act that is now available it is generally agreed that certain scheduled benefits should be revised. There is wide difference of opinion as to what is fair and equitable in the revision of many of the provisions of the act. It would be unwise to make changes, the wisdom of which may be doubted, without serious consideration.

In order that the revision may be based upon sound and reliable principles, I recommend that a revision of the act be undertaken upon which there is general agreement. I further recommend that you appoint a joint legislative committee with power to make a thorough study of the whole subject of workmen's compensation and present a report thereon to the next session of the legislature in order that that body may have intelligent and reliable information upon which to base a revision of this important law.

**Workmen's Compensation Insurance.**

The present situation relative to workmen's compensation insurance is not at all satisfactory. The compensation act compels the great majority of employers of labor in this state to carry this kind of insurance. This act also takes away from the injured workman and his dependents the right of action which he or they formerly had against the employer, and substitutes compensation under the act.

The persons most interested in the quality of this kind of insurance are the workmen or his dependents, who are not parties to the insurance contract. The continued solvency of companies writing this kind of insurance is of first importance. The state should exercise its power to guarantee such solvency to the greatest possible extent. The importance of action with this end in view is especially apparent at this time in the light of the fact that a large number of companies writing workmen's compensation insurance have gone into liquidation or discontinued the business during the past year.

Rates for this kind of insurance should be adequate to meet the obligations of the company to the injured employee or other person entitled to indemnity. The rates charged should be reasonable in order that injustice may not be done to the employer, who is compelled under this kind of insurance. The cost of this kind of insurance should be equitably distributed over the industries and should be collected without discrimination by the insurers carrying this class of insurance.

I recommend and urge upon you the enactment of a law which will require supervision and co-operation between companies writing workmen's compensation insurance in the work of making rates, establishing classifications and making inspections. I further recommend that you vest in the Department of Insurance and the Insurance Commission power to control the rates charged for workmen's compensation insurance as to adequacy and also as to reasonableness.

**Fire Insurance Rates.**

Fire insurance is now recognized as a commercial necessity. The prosperity of our people is largely dependent upon their ability to obtain fire insurance protection of unquestioned quality. This can be done only by having a strong company of our own state as well as those of our sister states.

The insurance company is the agency through which the cost of fire waste is distributed over insured property, while the owner of the property is the real beneficiary. The insurance company is entitled to a fair and reasonable profit for the service that it renders. It is not entitled to more than that.

I therefore recommend and urge upon you the enactment of a law that will require all companies writing fire insurance to be members of a rating bureau, to be located in this state, and that will further require co-operation in rate making to the end that the cost be reduced and uniformity obtained. The law should prohibit discrimination and require the rate charged to be reasonable.

I further recommend that such legislation permit variation from rates made by bureaus, so that economies in management or favorable loss experience may accrue to the benefit of the owners of insured property. The bureau charged with this important

function of rate making should be required to obtain a license from the state, be authorized by law, as well as insurance companies and insurance agents, should be subject to a penalty for violations.

**State Insurance.**

The present condition of the state insurance fund after an experience of twelve years demonstrates, conclusively, that state insurance on the basis on which it has been carried is a failure. I believe this to be due to the fact that the values of underwritten risk are too large a proportion to the total risk carried. The buildings belonging to the state should be insured with regular insurance companies for precisely the same reason that private owners of property insure their buildings.

The state is carrying fire insurance on property that is owned by counties, cities and school districts in a sum exceeding \$2,000,000. I question the right of the state to engage in the insurance business to the extent of covering property that does not belong to the state. However, the law provides that the properties of counties, cities and school districts may be insured by the state, using the state fire insurance fund to any loss that may occur. In the treasury is entirely inadequate because it is not sufficient to pay a total loss on any one of the large risks, it seems to me that it would be wise to refund the unearned premiums to the owners of that class of property and cancel our policies.

**State Board of Control.**

All state institutions have been subjected to a critical examination by the State Board of Control. I am pleased to say that our public institutions are now generally well managed and that proper attention is given to reasonable economies. I am able to report to you that during the last fiscal year the prison twice plant was converted into a profitable institution, having made a profit of \$51,000, and that the state hospital was run at a natural cost of a loss for the first time in its history.

The business of the Board of Control is growing rapidly and corresponding responsibilities are coming to it as a natural consequence. As the board is now constituted it is composed of five members. I recommend that the board be increased to seven members. The expenditures managed by the board are necessarily large. The institutions in their charge are of great importance to the state, as is the proper and economical administration of them. It would, in my judgment, be in the interest of the state to reduce this board to three members, the man and his dependents the right of action which he or they formerly had against the employer, and substitutes compensation under the act.

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I further recommend that such legislation permit variation from rates made by bureaus, so that economies in management or favorable loss experience may accrue to the benefit of the owners of insured property. The bureau charged with this important

function of rate making should be required to obtain a license from the state, be authorized by law, as well as insurance companies and insurance agents, should be subject to a penalty for violations.

**State Insurance.**

The present condition of the state insurance fund after an experience of twelve years demonstrates, conclusively, that state insurance on the basis on which it has been carried is a failure. I believe this to be due to the fact that the values of underwritten risk are too large a proportion to the total risk carried. The buildings belonging to the state should be insured with regular insurance companies for precisely the same reason that private owners of property insure their buildings.

The state is carrying fire insurance on property that is owned by counties, cities and school districts in a sum exceeding \$2,000,000. I question the right of the state to engage in the insurance business to the extent of covering property that does not belong to the state. However, the law provides that the properties of counties, cities and school districts may be insured by the state, using the state fire insurance fund to any loss that may occur. In the treasury is entirely inadequate because it is not sufficient to pay a total loss on any one of the large risks, it seems to me that it would be wise to refund the unearned premiums to the owners of that class of property and cancel our policies.

**State Board of Control.**

All state institutions have been subjected to a critical examination by the State Board of Control. I am pleased to say that our public institutions are now generally well managed and that proper attention is given to reasonable economies. I am able to report to you that during the last fiscal year the prison twice plant was converted into a profitable institution, having made a profit of \$51,000, and that the state hospital was run at a natural cost of a loss for the first time in its history.

The business of the Board of Control is growing rapidly and corresponding responsibilities are coming to it as a natural consequence. As the board is now constituted it is composed of five members. I recommend that the board be increased to seven members. The expenditures managed by the board are necessarily large. The institutions in their charge are of great importance to the state, as is the proper and economical administration of them. It would, in my judgment, be in the interest of the state to reduce this board to three members, the man and his dependents the right of action which he or they formerly had against the employer, and substitutes compensation under the act.

The persons most interested in the quality of this kind of insurance are the workmen or his dependents, who are not parties to the insurance contract. The continued solvency of companies writing this kind of insurance is of first importance. The state should exercise its power to guarantee such solvency to the greatest possible extent. The importance of action with this end in view is especially apparent at this time in the light of the fact that a large number of companies writing workmen's compensation insurance have gone into liquidation or discontinued the business during the past year.

Rates for this kind of insurance should be adequate to meet the obligations of the company to the injured employee or other person entitled to indemnity. The rates charged should be reasonable in order that injustice may not be done to the employer, who is compelled under this kind of insurance. The cost of this kind of insurance should be equitably distributed over the industries and should be collected without discrimination by the insurers carrying this class of insurance.

I recommend and urge upon you the enactment of a law which will require supervision and co-operation between companies writing workmen's compensation insurance in the work of making rates, establishing classifications and making inspections. I further recommend that you vest in the Department of Insurance and the Insurance Commission power to control the rates charged for workmen's compensation insurance as to adequacy and also as to reasonableness.

**Fire Insurance Rates.**

Fire insurance is now recognized as a commercial necessity. The prosperity of our people is largely dependent upon their ability to obtain fire insurance protection of unquestioned quality. This can be done only by having a strong company of our own state as well as those of our sister states.

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**FOR SALE.**—Two second hand two-seated cutters. Will be sold cheap. Nash Hardware Co.

**FOR SALE.**—Three houses. Call Mrs. Francis Wiltberger, phone 844.

**FOR SALE.**—Several grade Cockerhens and hoppers, one fresh and others to freshen soon. Prices reasonable. One pure bred Cocker White bear pig, registered, breeding age, price \$15. This is just about what he is worth for pork. W. W. Clark, Grand Rapids, Wis., phone 175.

**WANTED.**—About 7 milk cows, grade Holsteins, 4 to 7 years old. Must be fresh or freshening by first of April. Theo. Timmerman, R. D. 2, Junction City, or phone 6 A 11 Rudolph.

**FOR SALE.**—Best northern Wisconsin cut-over lands and farms, 40 acres to sections, in the Fruit Belt. Best transportation, roads, schools and markets. Satisfactory terms. Call on or address P. Dunnbeck, Manager, Bayfield Investment Association, Ashland, Wisconsin. Office: Ashland National Bank Building, E. N. Pomahville, local agent. 261

**FOR SALE.**—Fine second-hand Ford touring car. Phone 599. pd

**WANTED TO BUY.**—Large second-hand safe. Chas. Kleven, secretary Seneca, Sigel and Rudolph Insurance Co.

**FOR RENT.**—Good house on 4th Ave. N. and two flats on 1st Ave. N. L. M. Nash.

**FOR SALE.**—A few fancy cutters, two pair bow sleds and some lap robes. Nash Hdw. Co.

**NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS**

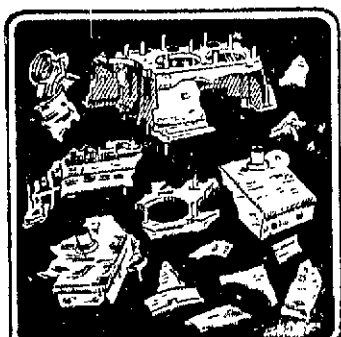
OF SARATOGA  
—I will be at Rowland's store every Saturday during the months of January and February.  
H. C. REIMAN,  
Treasurer.

## SWEET BROS.

If you want your auto repainted or top repaired, seat covers, radiator or engine robes, SEE US, we will use you right. We handle the Gordon line of seat covers. Also do General Wagon Repairing.

**BAKER STREET,**  
Formerly Anderson Carriage Works.

Also have several good bargains in second hand Cutters and Sleighs



If you want your auto overhauled give me a chance. Nothing but the best of service, and my prices have always been right. Complete line of Ford repairs in stock.

Oldest garage in Wood Co.

**GEO. HUNTINGTON,**  
Opposite the East Side City Hall,  
Grand Rapids, Wis.



One Dose of May's Wonderful Remedy Drives Them Out—Ends Torture.

Stomach poisons breed millions of germs that eat into your vitals, causing gas pressure, indigestion, constipation, torpid liver, auto-intoxication, yellow jaundice, gall stones, appendicitis, cancer and ulcers of the stomach and intestines, etc., etc. Thousands of sufferers have been restored by May's Wonderful Remedy, among them Justus of the Supreme Court, congressmen, doctors, lawyers, bankers, ministers, nurses, farmers, mechanics—persons of every class—probably your own neighbors. Stomach troubles are the most deadly to carnal poison. May's Wonderful Remedy removes that poison, thoroughly cleanses the system, drives out the disease breeding germs, always inflammation and ends suffering. Unlike any other remedy. No alcohol—nothing to injure you. One dose convalesces. FREE book on Stomach Ailments. Write Geo. H. May, Mfg. Chemist, Chicago, or obtain a bottle of May's Wonderful Remedy from Otto's Pharmacy, or any reliable druggist, who will return your money if it fails.

## COAL AND WOOD

The Best  
Grades at  
Reasonable  
Prices.

CALL US UP AT  
Phone 416 or 5

**BOSSERT BROTHERS**  
WOOD AND COAL YARDS

ABOUT THE "CENTRAL"  
The telephone girl sits still in her chair, and listens to voices from everywhere. She hears all the gossip, she knows all the news, she knows who is happy and who has the blues; she knows all our sorrows, she knows all our joys, she knows every girl who is chasing the boys. She knows of our troubles, she knows of our sufferings, she knows every man who takes mean to his wife. She knows every time we are out with the boys, she knows all the excuses each fellow employs. She knows every woman who has a date with a fellow, she knows every man who is inclined to be fast. There is a secret beneath each sassy curl, of that curl, demure looking telephone girl.

If the telephone girl told all that she knows, it would turn all our friends into bitterest foes. She could start a small wind that would soon be a gale, engulf us in trouble and land us in jail. She could let go a story, with gaining in force, would cause half our wives to sue for divorce. She could get all our churches mixed up in a fight, and turn all our days into sorrowful nights. In fact, she could keep the whole town in a stew if she'd tell a tenth part of the things she knows.

Oh, brother, now doesn't it make you laugh when you think what you owe to the Telephone Girl?

## BOYS AT REFORMATORY STUDY AUTO REPAIRING

About 80 inmates of the state reformatory at Green Bay are learning how to operate and repair automobiles thru the University of Wisconsin Extension division. They are studying not by mail, but in classes conducted at the reformatory by extension field men.

Auto troubles, remedies, operation and care, as well as many details of construction, are being taught to them. The work is conducted thru cut-out models of various parts, lectures, work on cars, a textbook, and detailed drawings, some of which are furnished by automobile manufacturers.

Lawyers, doctors, merchants and high school boys are learning how to run their cars in other classes in various districts of the state. One class in Milwaukee is almost entirely composed of women who are learning to repair their machines in emergencies. Some of the students desire to become professional chauffeurs.

Such automobile classes are being conducted in Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Kaukauna, Superior, Wausau and Eau Claire districts. Many persons are also taking the course by mail.

## LOCAL ITEMS

Adolph Zabawa returned Monday from a visit at Babcock.

Mrs. Wm. Kern is visiting with relatives in Mosinee and Wausau.

Mrs. Edith Blincoe is visiting with relatives in Marshfield this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lyle are visiting with relatives in Milwaukee this week.

A daughter was born Sunday, January 14th to Mr. and Mrs. Veru Shearler.

Chas. Loeffelbein of Evanston, Illinois, spent Sunday in the city with his parents.

Miss Abiel Benson will leave this week for a visit with her sister at Dayton, Iowa.

Celia Kristofski of Milwaukee is spending a week in the city visiting with her parents.

Attorney T. W. Brazee left on Wednesday for Madison to appear before the supreme court.

Mrs. Arthur Wenzel of Merrill is called here this week by the illness of her father, Herman Wenzel.

Miss Margaret Porutko was laid up several days the fore part of the week with an attack of the grippe.

Miss Fern Milonbach has resigned her position as cashier in the Johnson & Hill Co's grocery department.

Charles G. Pablos of Oshkosh, an experienced pharmacist, has accepted a position at the Church drug store.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hess departed for Milwaukee Tuesday evening to attend the funeral of Mr. Hess' father.

A. P. Huxford who has conducted a milk route in the city for a number of years has sold out his business to Henry Horen.

Dr. W. M. Huckle expects to return from Chicago about January 22 or 23, having spent the time in that city attending clinics.

Albert Wadsworth, the genial proprietor of the Hotel Dixon and Witter has laid up this week with an attack of influenza.

Prof. M. H. Jackson will deliver a lecture in the high school auditorium at Hancock, on the evening of Friday, January 19.

G. E. Gustafson, who has conducted a general store at Marshfield for many years, filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy the past week.

Miss T. Houghton returned on Wednesday from Sault where she had been to attend a stockholders' meeting of the Wintab Paper company.

Otto Labas, consulting engineer for the American Carbonic Machinery Co., returned the past week from a business trip to Buffalo and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Natwick are in Milwaukee this week attending the convention of the Wisconsin State Electrical association of which association Mr. Natwick is president.

The Foresters gave a banquet and reception Wednesday evening at the Catholic Societies hall for Rev. Hilary Horen.

A program had been prepared for the occasion and a pleasant time was had.

Miss Leonora Kistner has resigned her position as stenographer at the Abnawagan Furniture Co's office and returned to her home in Sigel. She is succeeded by Miss Mahel Ward of Stockton.

Miss Lydia Karberg was tendered a surprise at her home on Tuesday evening by twenty of her friends in honor of her birthday. A very pleasant evening was spent at luncheon after which a twelve o'clock luncheon was served.

Mr. W. C. McGlynn entertained the "Ladies of the Law" at the home of Mrs. Ed Phillips on Wednesday evening and a very pleasant time was had by those in attendance. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Zimmerman were tendered a very pleasant surprise at their home Saturday evening in honor of their twentieth wedding anniversary. The evening was spent playing games, after which a delicious luncheon was served at midnight.

Hancock News: Harry Mintz of Grand Rapids, was here Monday and completed the exchange of his large farm near Berlin for Ernest Wolf's farm near Waukegan northeast of here. Before returning to Grand Rapids that night Harry sold the Waukegan farm to Emmott Seal and had another deal or two partly made.

It is stated that we will have no more trouble with our eastern mail, a fact that will be appreciated by people along the Valley division. The assurance came from Postmaster General Burleson and the change is brought about by putting the mail on an earlier train.

# EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

## SARATOGA

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Goodwin, Tuesday, January 9, 1917, a daughter.

Pole and George Knutson went to Kilbourn to attend the funeral of an aunt.

Rev. Becker conducted services on Wednesday and Thursday evenings at the last week in the church. Owing to the cold weather the attendance was light.

Miss Esther Burmaster had the misfortune to get her face badly scalded last Friday, and accordingly has not been able to teach school the past week.

Emmett Knutson of Grand Rapids spent a few days the past week with home folks.

## RUDOLPH

Earl Louhy had the misfortune to get his arm badly cut on a saw last Saturday while helping saw wood.

Robert Muller of Port Edwards is our new station agent. He is stopping at the home of his aunt, Mrs. W. J. Clark.

Miss Grace Charlton of Merrill came down Friday night and visited at the Nick Hotel home until the early Monday morning train.

Miss Lou Sharkey returned to her home in Mosinee Monday evening, after spending a week with her father.

Miss Viola Case of the poor farm, spent Sunday with Mrs. Maude Robbins.

Mr. Moon of Milwaukee and Mr. Wozella of Mosinee spent Sunday here with friends.

Arsene Ratelle has got back to Rudolph again after working in the woods near Merrill since Christmas.

The lecture course given by the Chicago Entertainers in the hall last Wednesday evening was well attended and very good. The next number will be February 2nd.

Miss Ruth Kinney spent Sunday in Neenah.

Mr. Bart Sharkey is not getting over the grippe. Very far, as yet, his daughter, Edith is caring for her.

A special meeting of the telephone company was held Monday to argue a very important question, whether to raise the rate on the phones or charge a toll. A committee of six men were appointed to investigate.

The Moravian congregation held its annual council on Monday. John M. Johnson was elected trustee for three years and Carl Jacobson was re-elected treasurer for one year.

Services will be held on the second and last Sundays of every month.

Chas. Paschore of Appleton visited at the home of C. H. Imig one day last week.

Mr. Paschore was the last visitor for fifteen years and during the last thirteen years of that time never received a cut on the price of the butter sold.

The farmers of Iowa are now erecting a new creamery at a cost of \$25,000.

The farmers' institute held at this place was quite well attended, considering the severe weather. The institute was conducted by David Imrie assisted by Geo. Cummings of Eau Claire and Noyes Reussler of Beloit.

Mr. Reussler is recognized authority on pedigreed seeds. The talks by Mr. Cummings were along co-operative lines. Local talent added much to the enjoyment of the evening session.

There was music by the Rudolph orchestra, a recitation by Hilary Sharer, and a violin and piano duet by Alvin and Mary Kulawa.

Prof. W. W. Clark visited some of our leaders of local cattle on Friday last week in the interest of the next consignment sale which will be held at Marshfield May 8. Col. Perry of Columbus, Ohio, will try this sale.

He is recognized as the leading live stock auctioneer of the north.

The fourth number of the lecture course, the Metropolitan Entertainers will be on February 2.

## Concrete Versus Wood Sills

The cost of building a silo varies with local conditions, such as the prices of material, labor, etc. The average cost of building a re-enforced concrete silo is from \$2.50 to \$3 per ton capacity, while the cost of the stave silo is about \$1.50 per ton capacity—that is, a concrete silo with a capacity of 400 tons would cost on the average from \$250 to \$300, while a stave silo of like size would cost only \$150.

The concrete silo will last indefinitely when properly constructed, which is no advantage over the stave, plaster or wooden block. On the other hand, a stave silo has an advantage in that it can be moved if that is found to be necessary. It is sometimes advisable to build a stave silo if the farm buildings are not permanently located, as the concrete can never be moved.—C. H. Staples, Louisiana Station.

## Hog Catching Hurdle

To corner, catch or sort hogs quickly use the hinged hurdle shown in the sketch. You stand in back of the corner of it and hold it by the top straps, one hand on each side.

It may seem a little clumsy at first, but that is one of its many advantages.

for it retards quick movements, and even a hot tempered man is less likely to excite the hog he is trying to catch than if he used a club or whip. This hurdle is endorsed by J. G. Fuller of the Wisconsin station.—Farm and Fireship.

## POULTRY NOTES.

A hen must certainly be uncomfortable with the hot sun nearly prostrating her during the daytime and the ice supplying her vitality during the night. Is it a wonder that the mortality is large at this time of the year?

For hens to become weakened when the annual molting period is at hand means a heavy loss as a rule.

The heat of August is the most depressing—precisely because the temperature is higher than it was during the past month, but because the hot waves of June and July more or less weakened both man and bird. It is therefore imperative that every effort be made to secure comfort.

August is a good month to hatch out fryer chickens which will find a good market in late fall.

With young fowls August is the beginning of the molting season. Sunflower seed and lucid meal are valuable additions to the bill of fare.

Disposal of all stock that is not intended to be kept over the winter.

Cockerels can be castrated this month.

August is the ending of the general duck laying season.

## SHERRY

The passing of Horace Knapp at 4:30 Saturday, January 12, saddened the whole community. While it is only recently that Mr. Knapp came to Sherry as a visitor in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hugh C. Jones, and his health at no time the best, still we sorrow at the passing of our friend. Horace Knapp was born in 1856 at Randolph-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and came to Wisconsin when he was 23 years of age. While he has been in different places, Oshkosh has been his home last week to visit in Burlington to be with the mother of the gentlemen on her birthday. We hope that they will have a happy reunion.

Will Knapp arrived in Sherry last Friday to be with his sister and niece in the time of their great sorrow.

Mrs. George Powell has been on the sick list.

Dick Evans has recovered from an attack of the grippe.

Ice cutting and hauling has been going on for several days.

The Missionary society of the Presbyterian church will meet at the Powell home on Saturday afternoon, January 20. Mrs. Hugh Williams will lead.

The S. S. S. club met at the home of Mrs. Herman Jantz last Tuesday evening.

Keep your trouble to yourself and some of these days you will run into a fellow who is looking for it.

## SIGEL

Miss Mattie Kissinger, who has been staying with her brother John at Laona the past year, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Kissinger.

Mrs. Jacob Kissinger is visiting with relatives in Jackson and Milwaukee.

Alvin Boelke, a former resident of this town, but who is now farming in the town of Richfield, was a guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. Koch last week.

Eric Jacobson of Coudington is spending the week here.

Miss Ruth Bloomquist visited with her sister Edith at Wadena a few days last week.

Miss Hulda Henderson is attending high school at Grand Rapids.

Mr. Nordgren has returned to Grand Rapids after spending a week here.

Mrs. F. Kraus and two children arrived here on Thursday from Chilton where she has been spending the past three weeks visiting with relatives and friends.

Gov. Becker was a guest at the Delco Light Co. on Thursday.

Oscar Nelson and Ben Peterson are home from Rockford, Illinois, where they have been visiting with relatives for a week.

Frank Kraus has purchased a saw mill and intends to start sawing next week.

Mrs. C. Bloomquist and daughters attended Ladies' Aid at the Fredrickson home in April one day last week.

Miss Elsie Stevens has gone to Rockford, Illinois, where she will visit for some time.

William Krapstad who fractured a number of bones in his ankle received treatment at the hospital at Merrill and is expected to arrive home this week.

Prayer meeting conducted by Mr. Nordling of Grand Rapids, has been held at various homes every evening during the past week.

The only thing a man doesn't judge by appearance is when they happen to be against him.

John Tomsyck has returned to Racine after a pleasant visit with home folks here.

Miss Alma Anderson was on the sick list last week.

Miss Bessie Lavigne was a week and visitor at her home in Grand Rapids.

After Friend Wife sees something exciting down town and explains it to Friend Husband, Friend Husband has to spend an hour making her explain her explanation.

## DO YOU WANT

A cheap and efficient method of lighting your home by electricity?

A system that can be started up and operated by any member of the family, even one of the children?

To avoid the trouble incident to caring for kerosene lamps, lanterns and such contrivances?

To avoid getting up by lamplight and doing the chores and having to fumble about in the dark?

If you can appreciate the advantage there would be in avoiding these inconveniences, you would also appreciate the value of a DELCO-LIGHT.

Let us demonstrate the Delco-Light to you. It will cost you nothing and you may find just what you have been looking for.

**C. W. ROOD, Agent**  
Grand Rapids, Wis.

Stevens Point Journal: Miss Eva Jepson of Bent Creek, started at the normal, but her voice suddenly Saturday morning and has since been unable to speak aloud. Even whispering is difficult. The cause is similar to that of Miss Marie Drollinger of Ashland, a Normal student who underwent the same experience last year.

Miss Jepson did not feel well Saturday morning and about 10 o'clock when she started to speak she found that her voice was gone. She was not suffering from a cold as far as the know and the cause of the trouble is a mystery. Today Miss Jepson is in bed as usual.

Miss Drollinger had a relapse of her trouble last week but the speech obstacle was later lifted.

## SOUTHWEST SARATOGA

The ladies of southwest Saratoga started out for a good time Tuesday and a sleigh load of seven, with bushy baskets full of good things to eat, landed at the home of E. Lee, and spent the day visiting and sewing and telling stories. We hope we can all meet again soon.

Tombhawk Leader: John Iverson, son of A. Iverson of this city, received a severe bullet wound in his leg Saturday morning, caused by the accidental discharge of a shot gun. The accident occurred at the home of H. Henderson where Mr. Iverson had gone for the day. After returning from hunting Iverson stood his gun up against the shed and in some unknown manner it was discharged. In falling, it was discharged and a full charge of shot entered the calf of each leg. He was rushed to the Sacred Heart hospital where it was discovered that he was in a pretty bad condition. He is getting along as nicely as can be expected, but will be confined to the hospital for about a month.

## CITY POINT

The death of Mrs. C. Franson occurred here at her home Tuesday night, January 9. The immediate cause of her death was a combination of paralysis and heart disease. She had been gradually failing for many months. She was 62 years of age and leaves five daughters and one son to mourn the loss of a mother. Mrs. Franson has lived for many years on the home farm north of town. Her absence will be felt by many friends and acquaintances. The children have the sincere sympathy of this community. Those who attended the funeral from out of town were Mrs. Dora Franson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Schneider of Grand Rapids and Mr. and Mrs. Ted Thoreson of Montana. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. Rev. C. M. Koch of Alma Center conducted the funeral services.

## MARKET REPORT.

The number of fires suppressed on National Forest lands during the calendar year 1915 was 6,324, as against 7,918 in 1914, and an average annual number of 4,759 during the past five years, says Henry S. Graves, chief of the Forest Service, in his annual report just published. While more than the average number of fires occurred the timbered area burned over was but 156,116 acres, or 75.5 per cent less than the average per year for the period 1911-1915 inclusive. The average loss per fire was \$66.41. Forty-four per cent of the fires were confined to areas of less than one-quarter of an acre.

Town order books for sale at this office.

## HEAVY SUITINGS

32-inch Tokio cloth at per yard . . . . . 25c

36-inch pique, at per yard 30c, 35c and . . . 50c

36-inch Waffle cloth in checks, stripes and plain weaves at per yard 25c and . . . . . 50c

Fairfax Suitings 34 inches wide, at per yard 10c and . . . . . 12½c

36-inch Gabardines in plain also fancy stripes at per yard 30c, 35c, 50c, 60c and . . . 65c

27-inch Poplins at per yard 25c and . . . . . 35c

36-inch Poplins and basket weave suitings at per yard . . . . . 50c

36-inch Oxford Cloth at per yard 25c and 30c

27-inch Pique at per yard 15c, 22c and . . . 25c

## LINEN AND HUCK TOWELS

12x24-inch barber towels each . . . . . 5c

13x23-inch birdseye cotton towels each . . . 5c

14x20-inch cotton huck towels each . . . . . 8c

17x35-inch cotton huck towels each . . . . . 10c

19x36-inch hemstitched huck towels each 20c

20x40-inch Union linen huck towels each 35c

17x34-inch hemstitched huck towels each 35c

18x30-inch embroidered huck towels in blue, pink and yellow, each . . . . . 50c

18x33-inch all linen hemstitched towels in blue border, each . . . . . 40c

## BIRON

Chas. Junau was on the sick list the past week.

John Akey was in our town on business last



